

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

ANNEXATION.

THE last accounts from America prove, what many readers of the signs of the times have long foretold, that the Anglo-Saxon race of the northern portion of that continent are destined to become the lords and rulers of the whole of it. The laws that govern the political existence of States are as invariable as those of the material world. Corruption and decay cannot endure; they are but the process necessary to be gone through before another condition of existence is attained. Utter confusion and anarchy, the weakness of a State, so sunk in ignorance and sloth, as no longer to produce men capable of commanding others, is equally abhorrent to the feelings of mankind. They know the evil, though they cannot remedy it, and, to escape from the uncertainties and miseries of a condition in which there is neither rule, head, nor order, they will accept almost any form of authority, provided it possesses the great and important element of government—power. So far from the truth are the dreams of some enthusiasts of human liberty, that the great necessity of man is a bond of strength within which society can exist and act; the destruction of the old forms of that compact is inevitable, when they become worn out, effete, or unsuited to the character of the age; but they must be replaced by new ones of equal efficacy; and so imperious is the necessity, that in all history we cannot find an instance of permanent suspension of all government, or ruling energy—not even among savages, whose condition the perversions of poetry and philosophy have represented as the most perfect of all. On the contrary, history is full of examples of one form of government decaying, and another rising from it, as strong and vigorous as its predecessor was weak and powerless.

When nations have not the internal vigour to effect these changes within themselves, and are falling deeper and deeper into decrepitude and degradation, they become subjected to the nearest and strongest State. National pride survives national power, and foreign rule is often detested, even while it is obeyed; but the murmur is useless; it is the penalty of weakness and incapacity in men and kingdoms that they must obey those who have the power and ability to direct them. This is the principle at the bottom of the question of "Annexation," an extensive development of which we must evidently be prepared for.

The process was anciently called "Conquest," but modes of acquisition vary with times and circumstances. The old and barbarous plan of openly seizing a territory by the strong hand, even when as well peopled, and, perhaps, as wisely governed, as the invading State, has been generally abandoned: it was dangerous, and often led to hard knocks and small profits. The experiment is now mostly tried by civilised countries on what they call barbarians; thus France has "annexed" Algeria to her dominions, and talks of doing the same with Madagascar. The whole of our Anglo-Indian empire is the product of gradual "Annexation," sometimes receiving a temporary check, as in Afghanistan, but on the whole constantly progressing, and even depending on that progress for existence. We should bear this in mind when we feel disposed to censure what we call the avidity of our American kinsmen in the "Annexation" of Texas to their territory. There is not an argument we use against them we have not wholly disregarded in our own case; they have not taken a step which may not be paralleled by many in our own history.

With respect to this Annexation of Texas, of which so much has been said, we cannot see why England should wish to prevent it, nor how she could have prevented it, had she entertained the desire. Formerly belonging to Mexico, but peopled (where inhabited at all) from the Northern States, it declared itself independent of the imbecility of the Mexican Government, which has utterly ruined its own fine territory, and has now neither authority, credit, nor respect. The settlers in Texas were all Americans, and to share in the advantages of the only settled government of the continent they wished to become a part of the United States. Inasmuch as the Union places the coasts and harbours of the country in the hands of an active, enterprising, and commercial people, Europe at large will gain by it; in the hands of Mexico it would remain a desert. The world progresses, and the spirit that animates it will not permit any State to arrogate to itself rights over a territory it can neither colonise, cultivate, nor defend; it must do and act, or yield to those who can.

If this should seem to partake too much of the "good old rule," and the doctrine that might makes right, it may be observed that the "annexing" principle is in very active operation in other parts of the world with which we ourselves are intimately connected. The Americans have as complete a justification of their policy provided for them in our proceedings in India, as they could desire.

The last Indian mail states that we are about to assemble an army on the banks of the Sutledj; for what purpose is not doubtful; we never assemble an army in India but for one end—conquest; or, as we may better call it in connection with our present theme, Annexation. And how do we defend this policy? On the simple ground of political necessity. Within the past week, one of our ablest political writers has thus stated this necessity:—"A State which cannot govern itself must be governed by its neighbours—for the interests of humanity are at stake. Without an efficient Government, a territory soon becomes a public nuisance, the harbour of disaffection and outrage, the focus of intrigue, the nursery of revolution and war. It is enough that a territory is in so disorderly a condition as to entail on its neighbours the necessity of continual, inconvenient, and expensive precautions. It is enough that it involves a more oppressive police, a larger standing army, or any other interference with the liberties and immunities of peace. Such is the state of all that region enclosed within the Upper Indus and its tributaries. Bloody revolutions, an insolent and rebellious soldiery, a ruined and distracted people, keep Northern India in perpetual alarm. Self-preservation compels the neighbours to abate the nuisance. Such is the necessity, if not the duty, which now devolves on that Great Power which Providence has made the centre and source of order to the whole Peninsula." Nearly the whole of this will apply as well to the Government of Mexico, as to that of the Punjab; "bloody revolutions, an insolent and rebellious soldiery, a ruined and distracted people,"—all the elements of disorder are in full play in Mexico. Such a Government by the side of the powerful and still growing Republic of the North, cannot stand. "Annexation" is destined to have a much wider range than the state of Texas; will it spare Mexico itself? It is a question to which the answer lies, as yet, far in the future; but events seem to denote the extension of the race of the North—the descendants of Saxon blood—over the whole Continent;

and this will be the result not of policy or calculation, but of necessity. Mexico is about five times the size of France, with no more than half the population of England; the Government is without authority, arms, or credit, for the Treasury is bankrupt, the army unclothed, unfed, unpaid, and in a state of revolt. Frequent revolutions and changes of rulers are the symptoms of public uneasiness, as the restlessness of the patient indicates the inward disease, but the changes bring no relief. So desperate are affairs, that men can scarcely be found who will accept public office. Such a Government can neither defend its territory without, nor improve it within. What wonder is it to find it falling to ruin, though not a hundredth part of its great capabilities have ever been developed? The Annexation of Texas is regarded with apathy; not even the appearance of resistance is made to it. A squadron of ten ships in the Gulf of Mexico, and two thousand men landed in Texas, prove into whose hands power has passed. So that a passage in the last Mexican mail seems to point out probably enough the future course of events: "Unless a miracle takes place, in half a century Mexico must become a portion of the American Union. It is already breaking up at the extremities. Tobasco and Yucatan furnish no supplies to the Central Government; Texas has gone, California is meditating revolt, and New Mexico and other northern states are speaking also of Annexation. Is it possible for 7,000,000 of inhabitants, 4,000,000 of whom are Indians, to resist the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons? Must not the red skin give way before the white? Has not the north in all cases overrun the south? The American President Jefferson asserted sixty years ago that, in the natural course of events, the American Union must extend to the Isthmus of Panama. The Union is daily occupied in working out that prophecy, and I see no means of preventing its accomplishment."

The diplomacy of Europe will not be able to prevent this con-



M. THIERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

summation; which, looking at the disastrous consequences which have everywhere attended the rule of the Spaniards, will hardly be considered a calamity by the world at large. Such interference may bolster up a decaying empire where it is in contact with the other powers of Europe: their mutual jealousy renders a seizure of the prey difficult. Thus protected, the empire of Turkey still stands erect, though rotten and decayed; Russia would seize it, but that she is held in check by England and France. When what are called the Great Powers can agree in a division of the spoil, that they show very little regard to national rights—the partition of Poland by Russia, Austria, and Prussia is a proof. The interests of Europe with Mexico and the United States are those of commerce and trade, and these will be better served by the diffusion of the northern race. The great territorial possessions of England are to the north of the St. Lawrence, and do not interfere; with so rich a region as Texas and Mexico available, American enterprise will hardly seek the cold and barren wastes of the Oregon. It is evident that the possession of that vast tract stretching from the southern boundary of the Union to the Isthmus of Panama, will be the prize of the most energetic; and as no third party could interfere to prop up the weakness of Mexico, except at a most enormous expense, the issue of the contest is by no means doubtful. Whether this spreading of the American people over such an immense surface may not weaken the power of a Government which already needs concentration rather than expansion, is another question; but the defect is one which remedies itself—space remaining fixed, and numbers always increasing. But such being the tendency of things on the other side of the Atlantic, it becomes us to look into the real nature of “Annexation,” and not to be frightened into paroxysms of passion whenever it is named, as if its only meaning was that of robbery committed on ourselves. The decay of weak, bigoted, and ignorant nations, ought rather to remind us of the only terms on which power is held, either by States or individuals—that of pre-eminence in knowledge, justice, and general utility. The curse pronounced against the tree that only “cumbereth the ground,” is never suspended; the ignorance and misrule of Mexico would, if long continued, make England the “Annexed” of some wiser and stronger Power, whose legions might be encamped on her fields, as once were those of the Roman. The Romans themselves fell before the race of the North, when strength and wisdom deserted them. Decay is the penalty of nations; and in whatever shape it falls upon Mexico, it is difficult to say that it has not been deserved.

ARRIVAL OF M. THIERS IN LONDON.

The arrival of M. Thiers in the metropolis has been expected with considerable interest, at Mivart's Hotel, in Brook-street, where Madame Thiers and family have been sojourning for some days. Upon inquiry at the hotel on Thursday evening, we were obligingly informed that information had just been received of M. Thiers having landed on that day at Southampton, and we subsequently learned that he arrived at ten o'clock, in excellent health and spirits.

The present is, therefore, an interesting opportunity for introducing to our readers a portrait of the distinguished Visitor, engraved from a highly-finished plate by Robinson. A Memoir of the late Prime Minister of France and *littérateur* will be found in No. 91 of our Journal; since which M. Thiers has attracted great attention by the commencement of the publication of his “History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon,” an excellent translation of which, by Mr. Duncan Forbes Campbell, (the only authorised edition), is now in course of issue.

A Cadiz Journal announces the arrival of M. Thiers in that city, and states that he was about to embark for England. At Seville, on his way to Cadiz, M. Thiers was serenaded by the orchestra of the theatre, and several other musicians, who had been engaged for that purpose by some of the French residents. M. Thiers made his appearance at the balcony of the hotel to thank the performers and his fellow-countrymen, and was much cheered by them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The various journals are in a state of rabid litigation relative to the right to certain *feuilletons* written by Alexander Dumas and his host of collaborators. The *Sicile* announced, a few days since, that by a treaty entered into with Alexander Dumas, in the *feuilleton* would appear after a short delay “Le Vicomte de Brazelore,” the continuation of the “Trois Mousquetaires,” “Fabien,” and “Une Amazon,” and that besides, by a treaty dated last August, it had acquired the exclusive right to reprint the complete works of Dumas—romances, impressions of travel, theatres, &c.; that they should commence with the first part of “Monte Cristo,” which the *Journal des Débats* was now publishing the second portion of. This announcement gave instant rise to a lawsuit. It appears, beyond contestation, that the prolific author had entered into a contract with the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presse*, which interdicts him during the term of five years from producing more than eighteen volumes of romances per annum; nine volumes of which to appear in the *Constitutionnel*, and nine volumes to appear in the *Presse*. By this treaty, the single right that is reserved to Dumas is to publish them when completed at one publishing establishment. For these works, in *feuilletons*, he has been paid 315,000 francs. It is quite plain that if two journals have paid this enormous sum for copyright, that the wholesale piracy of other journals should be stopped by the iron hand of the law. A rather bold task for Alexander Dumas to bind himself to the production of upwards of ninety volumes in five years!

A solemn *réunion*, for the distribution of the prizes, at the Académie Royale of the Fine Arts, has just finished. I never saw so brilliant an assembly upon any similar occasion. The ladies literally crammed every place, even those reserved for the members of the “Institut.” All the musical, artistic, and scientific celebrities were present. Halévy presided. The *séance* commenced with an instrumental piece, composed by M. Mailard, a pensioner of the French Academy at Rome, since 1841, at which epoch he had obtained the grand prize. The overture was immensely applauded. The first portion of the work is infinitely superior to the last, which I thought was a “lame and impotent conclusion.”

Young Hebert, of whose charming copy of the “Sybil of Delphos” I wrote to you in a former letter, has been disabled from pursuing his labours, by a serious accident—he has had the misfortune to break his leg at Florence.

The distribution of crowns was attended with its accustomed theatrical pomp. The mothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins of the fortunate recipients were in a state of irrepressible delight. It is an unique circumstance that two brothers should be crowned the same year; this, however, has been the case with MM. Benouville. Besides these, the two laureates for historical painting, M. F. L. Benouville and M. Cabanal, whose works are really remarkable, were received with a triple salvo of applause; and, at last, when the grand musician, Ortolan, received the crown, he went immediately and made his homage to the widow of Berton, from whom he originally received instruction.

This really interesting *séance* terminated with the execution of a piece of music, that secured the second prize to M. Ortolan. By the foundation of an annual prize, resulting from the will of the late M. Deschamps, a trial has been established for poetry for the lyric drama. It was decided that a medal, value 500 francs, should be the prize of the successful poem: M. Viellard, the author of a cantata, called “Imogene,” was the victor. It was this cantata that M. Ortolan had set to music, and which was executed by a grand orchestra, and sung by Mlle. Nau, M. Mocker, the tenor of the Opera Comique, and M. Bremond, the bass of the Académie Royale de Musique.

There is one species of gambling of which the French have not the most remote idea—that connected with the turf; making a book, or hedging, is to them pure Phenician: the truth is, that sport, as far as it goes, is pure sport—a lottery is unknown to them—and, to all the mysteries of jockey-hood, they are as innocent as new-born babes. At the Chantilly Races, which have just come off, it was wonderful to listen to their babbling of horseflesh: the best portion of the affair was the fine weather and the dresses of the ladies. I append the results of the various starts.

Criterion of the First Class—1000 francs, given by the Duc de Nemours; 100 francs entrance; seven horses started; won by Premier-Aout, the property of M. Calenge.

Omnium Handicap for all horses—4000 francs, given by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; 100 francs entrance; twenty-four horses started; won by Suavita, property of M. Auguste Lupin; Narvaez, second; and Error, third.

Criterion of the Second Class—100 francs entrance; ten horses started; won by Vanité, property of M. Fasque.

Special Race for a considerable wager, between M. Reiset and the Prince de Beauvau. Tiger, belonging to M. Reiset, came in by a neck to the winning-post.

On Sunday, a crowd of Parisians started by the locomotives for Chantilly, where the Great St. Leger, for 10,000 francs, is to be run for. The *Préfet* of the Seine has published a notice, which orders that all horses must be entered without farther delay that are intended to be placed at the approaching races at the Champ de Mars. Two purses, furnished by the city of Paris, will be run for on next Sunday, for the opening of the autumnal races. The first is 3000 francs, for three-year-olds; the second, 3500 francs, for three years-old and above. A recent “ordonnance” of the *Préfet* de Police forbids all dogs to appear on the course, on pain of “instant death or mortal mutilation.”

FRANCE.

The news of the renewed and calamitous attack upon the French by Abd-el-Kader has excited the deepest attention in Paris. Full details of it will be found under the head of Algeria. The Government was on the alert immediately, and it is evident that operations will now be carried against Morocco with great energy.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning contains the following:—“A Council of Ministers was held yesterday at St. Cloud. The King has commanded that six regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry be embarked and carried immediately into Algiers, in the province of Oran, where the Marshal Duke D'Isly is about to receive orders to return immediately.”

This army, consisting of 12,000 men, is intended for an expedition into Morocco, as is unequivocally announced by the *Journal des Débats*, of almost equal authority with the *Moniteur* itself, in the following terms:—

“The news published by the *Messageur* will respond to the public cry for a prompt and striking punishment of the perfidy to which our brave soldiers have fallen victims. Eight regiments, forming 12,000 men, are to be sent immediately into the province of Oran. Marshal Bugeaud returns to his post.

“It now remains to be seen what shall be the destination of these forces: it is not difficult for us to form a conjecture. Everything indicates where the blow, in order to be efficacious, ought to be struck. We shall express our opinion in one word—we must have done with Abd el Kader, and seek him in whatever place he takes refuge. The troops we have in Africa more than suffice for the repression of partial insurrection. The Government need not reinforce eighty thousand men with the single object of chastising some rebel Arabs.

“Abd-el-Kader is the soul of these ceaseless rebellions. He is an obstacle who must be destroyed before we can arrive at the definitive pacification of Algiers.”

The *Débats* goes on to show, that, according to the law of nations, an expedition into Morocco is justifiable; besides this legal right, there is the stronger one founded upon the treaty of Tangiers, by an article of which the Emperor engaged to expel Abd el-Kader from the territory of Morocco, or to confine him therein; and concludes by saying that the war is not against the Emperor of Morocco, but “against Abd el Kader in Morocco.”

In another article the *Débats* gives an account of the forces under the Emir's command, and a description of the locality where they are placed. It is as follows:—

“The river de Malonia, in Morocco, where Abd-el-Kader has taken refuge, is but two or three days' march from the French frontier. It is by the coast side that he has come into the district of Nedroma, where is situated the fort of Djemaa Ghazaouet, passing by the Djebel Mount Rarmoun by Mesuda, and the countries of the Souhaïa. His *deira* is upon the left bank of the river, at the extremity of the little internal desert of Garey, upon the slopes of the Djebel Touzia and Djebel Azgan, descending from the long chain of the Rif. This *deira* is a colony of fractions of tribes, who, with their families, hope by the holy war to gain the paradise of Mahomet.

“This tribe is composed of about 5000, of which 500 are regular cavalry, the rest infantry. All who can carry arms constitute the gourd, and settle wherever they find it necessary, to feed their camels, cattle, and horses.

“The loss of General Bourjolly, on the 22nd, has been ascertained to have been serious. There fell with Colonel Berthier 28 killed, and 90 were wounded; 9 horses killed, and 11 wounded. The Arabs attacked with 200 infantry and 1000 cavalry. Of the force cut off by Abd el Kader, only ten escaped out of 450.”

The *Epique* states that the King was so affected with the news from Africa, that he ordered the concert to be postponed, which was to have been given on Monday evening, upon the occasion of his Majesty's birthday.

The *Constitutionnel* mentions that orders to return directly to Paris had been communicated by telegraph to Marshal Soult and Marshal Bugeaud. The Paris papers discuss the subject with some acrimony. Some of them condemn the Morocco treaty, and the *Presse* attributes the occurrence to the bad policy adopted by Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and their children arrived at the Chateau of St. Cloud on Sunday. The Duke de Montpensier arrived in Paris, from Toulon, on the same day.

According to the *Epique*, a new paper, formerly called the *Globe*, the German Reformer Ronge has expressed the intention of visiting France, and the French Government have informed him that he may come as a private individual, but will not be suffered to perform his new culte.

SPAIN.

We have letters from Madrid to the 1st inst., but there is nothing of importance in them.

The *Gazette* publishes the names of the 30 persons who are to compose the new Council of State, the most conspicuous of whom were Messrs. Perez de Castro, Lopez Battersote, Javier Burgos, the Marquis de Valgornera, Vasquez Figueroa, Ruiz de la Vega, Ramon Santillan, Generals Miguel Tacon, Oraa, Felipe Rivero, Felipe Montes, and de la Hera, Olivan, Donoso Cortes, &c.

Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, returned to Madrid on the 1st.

It is said that French engineers are surveying the road from San Juan to the port of Rosas, by Figueras, with the view to a railway project, the temptation to which are the rich coal mines near San Juan.

A letter from Barcelona of the 17th ult. says:—“Blood continues to be shed in this distracted country, and with no sparing hand. Twelve of the fifteen unhappy young men recently tried by court martial, were sentenced to death, and this morning shot in the glacis of the citadel. It was a heart sickening sight—twelve able-bodied, fine young men, the oldest not having attained the age of twenty-one. They were some of those deluded beings who had fled from their homes to avoid the conscript, and not having submitted themselves to the authorities, were declared and treated as outlaws at the expiration of the term marked out for giving themselves up. They wandered about in small armed bands, and when pressed by hunger, entered some remote village of the mountains and demanded money or provisions. An ambuscade of the army was laid for them on one of these occasions, and these fifteen prisoners were taken. Some 20,000 people assembled on the glacis to witness the execution. The whole garrison were under arms.”

ITALY.

An insurrection in Italy forms a prominent topic with the Paris papers this week. The *Débats* has the following:—“We learn by a letter from Milan, dated the 29th ult., that on the 24th an attempt at insurrection was made at Rimini. This attempt had been conceived, it is said, by some inhabitants of the town and some Spanish and Piedmontese refugees. In the night of the 24th, about one hundred of these refugees landed near Rimini. The insurgents immediately proceeded to the fort of San Lee, situated at a short distance from the town, and in which they are supposed to have had partisans. They penetrated into the fort, and set at liberty the political prisoners, who were very numerous. They next entered Rimini, where they stopped the couriers and carried of the dispatches. The Cardinal Legate of Forlì immediately sent troops to Rimini. On the 27th, at their approach, the insurgents, who, without doubt, had found no support in the people of the town and environs, hastily quitted Rimini, after abandoning their arms; some of them re-embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. The letters from Bologna do not speak of any other movement having taken place in the Romagna. At the first report of this attempt, Marshal Radetzki, who commands the Austrian troops, reinforced the garrison of Ferrara. It was rumoured at Milan, that at Benevento some musket-shots had been fired at the Cardinal Legate and his secretary, and that the latter had been killed. This news needs confirmation.”

The *Débats* of a subsequent date gives some further details. It says that the attempt was made by some Italian refugees, joined by two or three Spaniards. The insurgents, it appears, penetrated into the legations by the Republic of San Marino and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and there organised a vast conspiracy for a general rising of the country. At the head of the plot was Rebotti, a Piedmontese refugee, who, after 1833, served in Spain, with the rank of Colonel, and who had, since the termination of the civil war in that country, resided at Valencia. The Pontifical Government, aware of his arrival in Romagna, had issued an order for his arrest, but Rebotti, aware of it, succeeded in making his escape, and remained concealed in the town of Rimini, where the insurrection first broke out. It was during the night of the 23rd and 24th ult. that some armed bands, headed by Rebotti and Pasi (also an Italian refugee), paraded the town, crying “Vive la Constitution!” They caused the gates to be closed, and thus, with 100 partisans, took possession of the town. The garrison, consisting of 500 infantry and some Artillerymen, made common cause with the insurgents. The troops preserved the Pontifical cockade; the chiefs and the soldiers declared that they would remain faithful to the Pontifical Government, provided it would grant a constitution to the country. A detachment of 40 Carabiniers, which would not join the insurgents, as well as a company of Coast guards without the town, were disarmed, and the soldiers imprisoned.

The town of Ravenna followed the example of Rimini; but the Cardinal Legate, who resides in that town, having at his disposal some Pontifical troops, and 1000 Swiss soldiers, together with the artillery, immediately attacked the insurgents. A sanguinary combat took place, which, according to some statements, lasted for five hours. The artillery fired grapeshot in the streets, by which several inhabitants were killed. The Pontifical troops lost on their side one officer and some Swiss soldiers killed.

The *Privileged Gazette* of Bologna of the 29th ult. announces that the Pontifical troops re-entered Rimini at eleven o'clock in the morning of the

27th ult., the insurgents having either embarked or fled into the mountains on their approach. “The accounts received this morning at Bologna,” adds the *Gazette*, “state, that the rebels dispersed in the mountains had been overtaken by the Swiss troops, the carabiniers, and the Custom-House officers on the side of Balze, in the legation of Ravenna, where they were routed with the loss of some killed and wounded. In the mean time, another band was met by the carabiniers, and Pontifical volunteers, and the Custom-House officers at Badi, in the legation of Bologna, and fourteen rebels were disarmed and made prisoners of by the loyal troops.”

The private letters from Italy regard the affair as virtually at an end, but state that no doubt the attempt would be renewed whenever appearances should justify it.

ALGERIA.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE FRANCH BY ABD-EL-KADER.—Accounts have been received from Algeria of a general insurrection having taken place among the native tribes dwelling on the frontiers of Morocco. Abd-el-Kader, having placed himself at their head, had opened the campaign by cutting to pieces a body of 450 French troops.

“It would appear,” says the *Moniteur Algérien*, “that the tribes residing on the western frontier have risen in arms against us. Colonel Cavaignac, who had advanced into the territory of the Traras with a column of 1,300 infantry, had two warm encounters with the enemy. In one of these engagements M. Peyragal, chief of battalion of the Zouaves, was killed. On the 21st of September, Lieutenant Colonel Montagnac, Superior Commander of the post of Djemaa Ghazaouet, according to the entreaties of the neighbouring tribes, who pretended to be menaced by parties of the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader, marched out at the head of 450 men of the Chasseurs of Orleans and of the 2nd Hussars towards the Marabout of Sidi Ibrahim, situate three leagues from Djemaa, and one and a half to the west of the Nedroma road. On the 22nd ult. he advanced to Dar-el Foul, about a league further. “The report of a brisk fusillade having been heard in that direction from Djemaa Ghazaouet, the captain of engineers, in command of the post, sallied out with 150 men to reconnoitre, and open a communication with the column. He was, however, obliged to retrace his steps before a numerous body of armed men, and to provide for the security of his post. Colonel Montagnac, basely betrayed, was allured into an ambushade by the very Arabs who claimed his protection. At a distance of four leagues, within our frontier, he was attacked by Abd-el-Kader, followed by all his forces, and assisted by the numerous contingents of the savage tribes of that part of Morocco. Our small column, overpowered by numbers, was almost entirely destroyed. On receipt of that intelligence General Lamoricière, Governor-General *ad interim*, embarked on the 27th in the *Turture* steamer for Djemaa Ghazaouet, bringing with him the 3rd battalion of the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry. Two other battalions and a battery of mountain guns followed the Lieutenant-General on the same day, in the steamers *Euphrates* and *Etna*. In conclusion, we will content ourselves with observing that the 8th Regiment of Chasseurs of Orleans and the 2nd Hussars have a sad but most glorious page to add to their military history.”

The *Moniteur Algérien* completes the account of the expedition in which Colonel Berthier was killed. “General Bourjolly,” it says, “had entered the territory of the Flittas, to punish the individuals who had plundered a caravan of Arabs of the Desert, on their way back to their country, with the grain they had purchased in the Tell. He little expected to find the entire tribe in open revolt. On the 21st he was vigorously attacked, and after a very warm engagement he succeeded in reaching the camp of Ben-Atia. Hostile groups showed themselves during the whole day in the environs. The General had given a rendezvous at Ben Atia, on the 22nd, to the chief of battalion, Manselou, Commander of the post of the Beni Ourags, on the Riou, where that officer was stationed with his battalion. Fearing that the enemy might attack that small column with a superior force, he marched on the 22d to meet it, with two battalions and his cavalry, leaving two other battalions for the defence of the camp. The junction took place without any difficulty, and General Bourjolly returned in the evening to the camp of Ben-Atia, after several encounters with the rebels, in the narrow passages through the mountains. The column of Montagnac had taken a supply of provisions and ammunition for an excursion of only a few days, in a country where some disturbances had occurred, but which he did not expect to find entirely under arms, and roused to fanaticism by the presence of a Scheriff. To advance still further, with the sick and wounded, would have been imprudent. General Bourjolly resolved, consequently, to retire on Bel-Acel, and there prepare to resume the offensive. On the 23rd he encamped at Touiza, in the country of the Beni Dorgouias, having been constantly harassed by the enemy, in his retrograde movement. The rear-guard, consisting of 200 men of the 9th Chasseurs of Orleans, was repeatedly engaged, and the squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs were obliged to execute several charges to support them. Lieutenant-Colonel Berthier, former aide-de-camp of the King, was killed in heading a charge, and Commander Cléré, of the 9th Chasseurs, was wounded in the knee by a musket-ball. On the 25th the column encamped at Belizan, on the Mina, and the sick and wounded were removed to Bel-Acel. Colonel St. Arnaud, commander of the subdivision of Orleansville, on receipt of a despatch from General Bourjolly, immediately marched in that direction with his column. The General-Governor, moreover, before his departure for Djemaa Ghazaouet, sent off two battalions of the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry to Mostaganem, under the command of Colonel Renaud.”

The *Sémaphore de Marseille* of the 3rd inst. publishes a letter from Algiers of the 30th ult., which contains some additional particulars of the affair. Colonel Montagnac, at the head of his 450 men, had scarcely reached the Marabout of Sidi Brahira, four leagues distant from Djemaa, when he was all of a sudden surrounded by a multitude of horsemen and Kabyles of the country and of Morocco, whom he resolutely charged, with the intention of opening a passage through their ranks. The *méla* was dreadful; for all, both officers and men, were in an instant cut down, with the exception only of 80 Chasseurs of Orleans, commanded by Captain Goreaux, the only surviving officer. Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, those 80 men possessed themselves of the neighbouring Marabout, and shut themselves up in it. Abd-el-Kader vainly attempted to carry the building; fired upon through loop-holes which the besieged had made in the wall with their swords and bayonets, the Emir was compelled to raise a siege which had cost him many killed.

“During two days,” says the correspondent of the *Sémaphore*, “our men remained in the Marabout, without being able to take any rest, and having neither provisions nor water. Abd-el-Kader summoned them on three different occasions to surrender, pledging himself that they should suffer no injury, ‘for,’ added he, ‘you treat the Mussulman prisoners with humanity.’ Although reduced to the last extremity, our eighty brave soldiers would not listen to any arrangement. Under these circumstances, Abd-el-Kader thought proper to retire, leaving, however, a numerous body of horsemen to continue the blockade of the Marabout. Scarcely was the main force of the besiegers out of sight than the besieged sallied out, and forcing their way through the blockading line at the point of the bayonet, they proceeded in the direction of Djemaa Ghazaouet. They had reached within a league of the place, when they were again assailed by a multitude of Kabyles; the captain was among the first who fell, and his soldiers, not wishing to abandon his body to the enemy, rallied round it, and fought until they were nearly all killed. In the mean time, however, the report of the fusillade was heard at Djemaa Ghazaouet, where the alarm had been given by a hussar, the only one who had escaped the massacre of the two squadrons which accompanied Colonel Montagnac. When the garrison of the post arrived on the spot, twelve men only were still alive, who were brought back to Djemaa Ghazaouet; in all fourteen survivors out of four hundred and fifty.”

The *Algérie* (a journal published in Paris) has the following, from one of its correspondents:—

“Abd-el-Kader addressed several letters, in French, to the eighty carabiniers shut up in the Marabout. He promised them their lives and kind treatment, if they would lay down their arms; but, although reduced to the last extremity, they would listen to no arrangement. In the attack after their sortie, only fourteen men survived and reached the camp, and four have since died of their wounds; not an officer or non-commissioned officer escaped, and of the column of 450 men there remain only ten.

“On receiving the news of the disaster, the captain who commanded the camp of Djemaa Ghazaouet, in the absence of Colonel Montagnac, left, with 150 men; but he was obliged to fall back, in consequence of the large force near him, and to return to secure his post. He lost seven men.”

The same journal gives the following episodes of the late affair with the Flittas:—

“The fourth squadron, at the head of which marched Colonel Berthier, was coming up with the Arabs, when that brave officer saw Captain Roques, of the 9th Orleans Chasseurs, engaged hand to hand with the enemy's infantry, and hastened with five of his men to the rescue. He had cut down one of the Arabs with his sabre, but in the last agonies of death the man fired his musket, and lodged the ball in the Colonel's breast. A terrible scene ensued. As soon as he was seen to fall from his horse, a party lying in ambush came from the covert, and attempted to carry off his body. At the same time, Dr. Becquer, Aid Surgeon-Major, alighted, and, notwithstanding the shot that was showering around him, immediately proceeded to examine the Colonel's wound. A sanguinary conflict was maintained around these two, Brigadier Vincent protecting them by putting to the sword all who approached them, until a reinforcement came up and engaged the Kabyles, while the Colonel was taken away to the field hospital. He survived for about twenty minutes, and then expired, uttering with his last breath the names of his sons, his wife, and the Duke de Nemours. Another scene presented itself, which will remain engraved on the memories of all who witnessed it. The 9th battalion of the Orleans Chasseurs, being separated from the column, formed itself into a square, and thus fought, and thus contended with the enemy. Near some brushwood lay about ten bodies in the French uniform, and by their side, double the number of wounded, surrounded by a triple rank of dead bodies, wrapped in their burnous. Every bayonet was dripping with blood. In the middle of this group stood Commandant Clere, who, half an hour before, had been wounded in the knee by a bullet, which had passed through it. Happily, General Bourjolly came up with a battalion, and disengaged the chasseurs, who had not yielded an inch of ground.”

The *Algérie* gives the number of men killed as 28, and wounded as 90; which is more than previously stated. It also adds that the French had 9 horses killed, and 11 wounded.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Oct. 4.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Charles Bridges Mount, of St. Mary Winton Hall, Winchester, was admitted a probationary scholar of New College. The election to the Vaughan exhibition takes place on the 16th inst. Mr. J. D. Dalgrains, M.A., of Exeter College, in this University, who has been some time resident with Mr. Newman, at Littlemore, has made his formal submission to the Roman Catholic Church.

Oct. 8.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.—A convocation was held this morning at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year. After the usual letter from the noble Chancellor, nominating the warden of Wadham College, had been read, the Rev. Charles Page Eden, M.A., fellow of Oriel College, immediately called out "*non placet, non placet*," but the Vice-Chancellor would not consent to have a scrutiny, and the business of convocation was proceeded with. After the usual oaths of supremacy, allegiance, &c., had been administered, and certain formalities gone through, Dr. Symonds was, for the second time, duly installed into the office of Vice-Chancellor. At the same time the following pro-Vice-Chancellors were appointed, viz.:—The Rev. E. Hawkins, D.D., provost of Oriel College; the Rev. P. Wynter, D.D., president of St. John's College; the Rev. J. Radford, D.D., rector of Lincoln College; the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., master of University College—when the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the convocation. It is rumoured that the *non placet* party, of which Mr. Eden is one of the leaders, intend entering a protest against the whole of the proceedings.

The convocation, owing to the colleges not having yet met, was a thin one, very few more than 30 members being present.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.:—

Thursday, October 16	Thursday, November 20
Thursday, October 23	Thursday, December 4
Thursday, October 30	Wednesday, December 17
Thursday, November 13	

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L. or B. Med. (without proceeding through Arts), whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH OF AN IDIOT BY SUFFOCATION.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on the body of Sophia Pocock, aged twenty years, an idiot, who, for some time past, had been an inmate of St. Luke's Workhouse. It appeared, from the evidence, that on Sunday last, the deceased, who was in the lunatic ward with others, had her dinner, which consisted of briskeet of beef and potatoes; it was cut up in small pieces, as usual, by the nurse; whilst eating which a piece of the beef stuck in her throat, and she became black in the face and violently convulsed, and died before medical assistance could be procured. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death by Choking."

ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Owing to a cow having negligently been allowed to stray on to the above line, by a drover from Penistone market, after dark, on Monday night, an accident occurred, which had well nigh been the destruction of a whole train of passengers. Shortly after the train had left Dunford bridge, and while it was dark, a shock was received which threw both engine and train off the line, seriously injuring several of the carriages, and almost crushing the guard to death. As soon as the passengers could be got out of the carriages, it was ascertained that a cow had got upon the line, and the engine had come in violent contact with it. The poor animal was nearly cut in two, and, of course, killed on the spot. Information was immediately sent to the Sheffield station, and a pilot engine promptly despatched at ten o'clock at night. It returned at midnight, with a portion of the passengers upon the tender, and immediately on setting them down, started again for the remainder, with sufficient carriages, arriving again at Sheffield about two in the morning. The passengers, who, as might be expected, were much alarmed, bore the inconvenience with considerable fortitude—not a syllable of complaint being uttered by any of them. Happily none of the passengers were injured beyond some slight bruises, and all reached their homes in safety, between midnight and two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN AT BATTERSEA.—On Monday evening, a long inquiry took place before W. Carter, Esq., at the Raven Inn, Battersea Old Town, respecting the death of James Ryan, aged thirty-six years, a tradesman living in Battersea square.—Lydia Tugwell, residing at the next house, deposed that she had known the deceased for several years. On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, whilst getting into bed, she was alarmed at hearing a female scream out "Murder!" several times. Witness ran into the street, and saw the deceased's wife at the first-floor window begging for assistance. Witness went into the house, and saw deceased lying on the floor partly undressed. He had a large wound in his throat, the room was deluged with blood, and he appeared to be quite dead. Witness went for Mr. Mackey, surgeon, who attended with promptitude, but he pronounced life extinct.—Police-constable Spreadborough stated that he was on duty in Battersea square on the morning in question, and heard cries of "Help!" He went into the back room of the deceased's house, and there saw the deceased in the arms of several persons. Upon examining the room, witness found a penknife lying in a pool of blood on the floor near his right hand. Witness had often been called by the deceased from the bedroom window at the middle of the night, when he would say "policeman, come in, some one is going to murder me." He was a man very much addicted to drinking, and was frequently in a state of excitement. Sarah Pelloi, the sister of the deceased, said that he was constantly in the habit of calling on her in the middle of the night, and appeared in a state of madness. Other corroborative evidence having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed his own life, being at the time in a state of unsound mind."

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—An organised system of robberies on railways seems of late to have arisen, which has been put in practice on most of the principal lines. On Thursday week, Mrs. Hirst, while travelling in a first-class carriage from Leeds to Normanton, had her pocket cut with some sharp instrument, and notes and gold to the amount of £65, and two gold rings, were taken. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by two young men, who got out of the carriage at Normanton, and who had sat one on each side of Mrs. Hirst. On the same day a lady had her pocket picked of £15, between Chesterfield and Derby, her pocket being cut in the same way as Mrs. Hirst's. Three robberies were committed on the same day at the station at Derby, while the parties were booking; and on the following day, a gentleman was robbed at the Wolverton station of £25. In consequence of representations on the subject, the Mayor of Leeds (Darnton Lupton, Esq.), directed police-officers Child and Stubbs, of the detective force, to proceed to some of the principal stations on the North Midland Railway, with a view to the apprehension of the robbers; and three officers at Rugby took two men into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies in question. They had at the time a number of carpet bags, a new portmanteau, and some valuable clothes, in their possession.

DREADFUL DEATH OF MADAME HENGLER.—On Thursday night, shortly before eight o'clock, a shocking circumstance occurred at Jones's firework manufactory, 4, Asylum road, Westminster road, by which the lives of several persons were jeopardised, and Madame Hengler, mother of the celebrated *corde volante* dancer, lost her life under circumstances of a heart-rending character. Mr. Joseph Wells, foreman in the establishment, states that he was employed, about the above hour, in getting up an order upstairs. Whilst thus engaged he was alarmed by hearing, in the lower part of the premises, an explosion as of a squib. He hastened to the staircase, when a variety of other fireworks went off. Having twice asked the question whether any one was in any of the rooms, he snatched up his child, an infant 14 months old, and whilst attempting to descend a stifled moaning appeared to issue from the room in front of the first floor. Flames at this moment rising from the lower part of the house, he was compelled to dash through them, when he stumbled over something at the bottom of the staircase, and fell nearly suffocated in the passage. He, however, picked up the child, and escaped from the premises amidst a shower of fire, proceeding from the repeated explosions. By this time, the fire being observed by a person opposite, a ladder was procured, and two men attempted from the outside of the house to rescue Mrs. Hengler, who is a very corpulent female upwards of 60 years of age, and who was then crying piteously for help. A Mrs. Granger was taken out considerably injured, but at the moment it was hoped the unfortunate old lady would have been rescued, the men who were attempting to save her by the ladder were forced to make good their retreat. Some time elapsed before the body could be got out of the ruins, and when found, it exhibited a frightful spectacle. The unfortunate woman was quite dead. Mr. Henderson reports the damage to the building as being serious. Both the house and its contents are much damaged. How the fire originated is not certainly known. It is supposed that it was occasioned by a boy having too sharply struck a "charge" which he was ramming into one of the cases, and that the whole of the articles in the shop were set on fire.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the last week was 856, showing a difference of only two from that of the previous week, while the average of five autumns was 1020. Measles still prevail to a great extent, and the deaths (67) are more than twice the average. The deaths from old age were only 28, while the average for the last five autumns was 74. Those from violence are numerous, amounting to 43—average 26.

THE COVERDALE BIBLE AT HOLKHAM.—The statement lately published in the papers of a copy of Coverdale's Bible having been found concealed in an old chest at Holkham Hall, was incorrect. The Bible had never been lost, but was a valued treasure of the library. It is believed to be the only copy extant with a perfect title-page, for which alone a large sum has been offered by a London bookseller, but was of course refused.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The month of October opens inauspiciously for English popular field-sports, and the wane of our outdoor manly amusements has already begun. Its first day is that on which, according to act of Parliament, pheasant-shooting commences—to all intents and purposes an anti-national sport. Not only is the practice of it confined to

"The twice two thousand that the world was made for;"

but the preserving system—so far as it is the heavy blow and great discouragement of glorious fox-hunting—is indebted for its sanguinary clauses to the desire to furnish persons of condition with certain passages of full-dress gunnery. "Sweets to the sweet"—aristocratic fowls for aristocratic fowlers. Well, so it must be, we suppose. Thanks to the Goddess of the Ephesians that has left the woodcock for the younger sons of woodcraft; that winged cosmopolite is nobody's heirloom, at all events!

The aquatic season has ended everywhere. At Cowes, the squadron vessels generally laid up there, are fast taking their berths in their accustomed mud. The past was, from causes over which the parties concerned had no controul—to use a novel method of expression—not the most brilliant sailing anniversary in the history of yachting. But it gave token that the right spirit was in being; and if the project of establishing a Metropolitan Club, to consist of the members of all the recognised yacht clubs, which we hear is on the tapis under influential patronage, be carried out, the cause of pleasure navigation will be much aided. Nothing is more sure than that union is strength, and that the true way to secure the prosperity of any institution is to draw together the elements of which it is formed.

The announcement of fixtures gives herald of the commencement of the chase. It is, of course, much too soon for fox-hunting, or any hunting in an enclosed country. Blind ditches, hedges in full leaf, and all the *et cetera* of autumn preclude riding to hounds with anything like safety—even if a chance run should offer. But not thus is it in certain wild districts, where some of the best packs of harriers in the world are to be met with, even at this early part of the year, in full career. Foremost of these, beyond any of which we have had experience, both as regards the locality and the pack by which it is hunted, is the Brookside county. Its fixtures are always within an hour's ride—a glorious gallop for an autumnal morning—of Brighton, and we promise any fellow sinner, with a taste for the noble science, though in its humbler walk, who will give it a trial, no ordinary treat. If he wishes to see a run with the Brookside harriers, moreover, he will do well not to leave his best horse at home. The current week has not been rife with matter of sporting account of any sort—its successor pets for better promise; we will examine with what pretension.

On Monday the Second October Meeting at Newmarket commences—an occasion of interest with both the breeders of race-horses, those by whom race horses live, and those who live by race-horses. It gives a couple of two-year-old stakes of consideration, and a capital handicap for consideration. The former are the Clearwell and the Prendergast. We think we hear the reader say the Prendergast can be no great shakes in the opinion of turf authorities, for the animal that won it last year was subsequently weighted at five stone for the Great Yorkshire Handicap of 1845. That's very true: it was an unaccountable feature in an accountable race nevertheless. The prevailing sameness of the nominations for these stakes will rob them of much of their attraction, and, looking at public running, nothing can have a chance with Sting for the Clearwell. He has no penalty to carry as a winner, and, by his public trials, has beaten the majority of those engaged against him. He is in on better terms than it is possible for him to run for the Criterion; much better than he could or would, probably, come to the post in the Houghton—at least for his existing engagements. If, therefore, he should not go, let him not be backed by any friend of ours for the Derby. Should he win his autumn engagements he will be a ruinous winter favourite. But the cynosure of all turfmen of enterprise at this moment is the Cesarewitch autocrat of handicaps. Considering the short time it has been in the market business has extended over a great range of stabling; and no wonder, for, from all present indications, a large field will go for it. Fifty horses are left in, and, as handicaps go, it is as good as any of the season, and a great deal better than many. As more than live-and-twenty nominations have been backed, it will be seen that the "parties" are sweet in a great majority of cases. As to the folly of picking out a winner of such an event as this, we would not offer the reader so poor a commentary on our value of his common sense—to say nothing of our repugnance to make a Jack-pudding of our proper self. It will, however, be won most probably by a race-horse, because we cannot find tag-rag and bobtail to stay so long a course; and as among the view correct will know what not to back. For this cause, though the Baron has three pounds less penalty to carry for the Cambridgehire, we fancy him better for the Cesarewitch; but had it been the Cesarewitch course, does any one suppose the result would have been the same?

The Second October Meeting—looking at the glut of horses in every stable at Newmarket—must produce good and plentiful sport, although the list in the Book Calendar is as meagre as it is. The way thither, too, is vastly more convenient than it has ever heretofore been—albeit, not perfect yet. We, therefore, reckon upon a good week—at all events, a better than can elsewhere be sought, or, very probably, be elsewhere found. How far this anticipation is realised, will be seen in our next article on National Sports.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very busy day at the "Corner," and horses enough backed to ensure a large, if not a good field. The investments, however, were unequal in amount, not above half-a-dozen out of the immense number quoted having been seriously in demand; in this class we may include the three favourites, Intrepid, Paint Brush, and Kesheng. Wee Pet and the Goodwood horses were friendless.

CESAREWITCH.			
8 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (taken)	20 to 1 agst Agis	30 to 1 agst Amariyllis fills (t)	30 to 1 agst Seaman (t)
9 to 1 agst Boarding School	25 to 1 agst Kesheng (t)	30 to 1 agst Remorse	30 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
Miss (t)	25 to 1 agst Clumey	40 to 1 agst Ruff	40 to 1 agst Metal
10 to 1 agst The Baron	25 to 1 agst Paint Brush (t)	40 to 1 agst Discard	50 to 1 agst Seven's-the-Main
12 to 1 agst Jenny Wren	25 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)	50 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware	60 to 1 agst Alice (t)
15 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)	25 to 1 agst My Mary	50 to 1 agst General Pollock	66 to 1 agst Gorhambury
20 to 1 agst My Mary	25 to 1 agst Wee Pet		

CAMBRIDGEHIRE.		
12 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	20 to 1 agst Arkwright (t)	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)
20 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	30 to 1 agst Arkwright (t)	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)

THURSDAY.—So great, and, at the same time, so universal, was the desire to back Intrepid and the Baron, that the layers drew in their horns, and little or nothing was done. Boarding School Miss and Paint Brush were also in good odour, but the same timidity did not exist, and most of the commissions were executed. A few others were mentioned, but beyond the four specified, nothing can be said to have been in request. We submit the closing averages:—

CESAREWITCH.			
8 to 1 agst The Baron	20 to 1 agst Paint Brush (t)	25 to 1 agst Discard	25 to 1 agst General Pollock
9 to 1 agst Boarding School	25 to 1 agst Wee Pet	25 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware	25 to 1 agst Jet
Miss	20 to 1 agst Agis		
9 to 1 agst Intrepid	20 to 1 agst My Mary		
15 to 1 agst Jenny Wren	25 to 1 agst Kesheng		

CAMBRIDGEHIRE.		
15 to 1 agst The Baron	20 to 1 agst Chertsey	25 to 1 agst Croton Oil
20 to 1 agst Clumey	20 to 1 agst Ould Ireland	

INTERESTING TO LONDON ANGLES.—The roach season being now at its height in the Thames, the river, in the vicinity of Richmond, Twickenham, and Teddington, daily exhibits a scene of animation, by reason of the great number of bank and punt anglers constantly visiting those localities. Last Sunday, at Richmond alone, in the preserve, and on its banks, about 200 Waltonians were assembled, to say nothing of the number of anglers who were engaged higher up the river. Several piscatorial parties, after walking to Twickenham and Teddington, found the boats and punts pre-engaged, and were obliged to return to town, without having their fill of sport. The "takes" of roach and other fish at the above-named places have, for some time past, been very numerous, fine, and heavy.

THE LATE EARL OF EGREMONT.—By his will, made in the year 1842, to which are added two codicils, which were made in 1844 and 1845, the late Earl of Egremont has devised all his estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, and Surrey, after the decease of the Countess, to his relation, William Wyndham, Esq., and has entailed the estates on the Wyndham family. This devise is followed by a clause, in which he most earnestly entreats of the several persons who may hereafter enter into possession of the inheritance of such estates, that they will embrace and diffuse those High Conservative principles which he professed and maintained. He directs that an accumulating fund shall be formed out of his real and personal estate wherewith to purchase and pay off all existing charges and incumbrances. To the Countess he leaves all his carriages, jewels, &c., also, a legacy of £5000 for immediate use; also, all plate, books, pictures, furniture, and articles of vertu, for her life; then to remain as heirlooms with the estates of Silverton Park and Orchard Wyndham. To his mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Wyndham, a legacy of £1200. To Miss C. Voules, £500 a year. To Mr. Woods, £1000, and one year's wages to each of his servants. He directs that the house erecting for the Rev. J. Stroud, perpetual curate of Williton, may be occupied by him and his wife during their respective lives. That the Rev. W. C. Thompson be presented, on the next avoidance, to the rectory of Silverton, value about £600 a year. He leaves the Countess the right of patronage and presentation to any benefices which were in his gift. The personal estate is estimated at £70,000. The executors are the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Egremont, the relict; J. W. Roberts, Esq., and the Rev. W. C. Thompson, the Rev. J. Stone, Robert Biddulph, Esq., and Mr. Laurence Walker; the two latter are the acting executors. His Lordship died on the 2nd of April last, at the age of 59; he is described in the will as the Right Hon. George Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockerham, in the county of Cumberland, a Baronet and a Captain in the Royal Navy; of Silverton Park, in the county of Devon, and of Orchard Wyndham, in the county of Somerset.

POLICE.

FORGERY UPON NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—On Monday, at Bow-street a man, about 45 years of age, named John Comstock Clinton, alias John Reed, alias John Johnson, alias John Chalmers, was placed at the bar by Inspector Haynes, of the detective force, on a warrant issued by Mr. Hall, upon the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, charged under the 6th and 7th Victoria, chap. 76, entitled, "An Act for facilitating execution of the treaties with France and the United States of America for the apprehension of certain offenders," with forging a certificate of deposit for 23,000 Mexican dollars, with intent to defraud Jacob Little and Co., merchants of New York. The prisoner was charged at this Court with forging the same instrument exactly two years back, but discharged without going into the merits of the case, it being then considered by Mr. Jardine, before whom he was brought, that the depositions which had been taken in America were insufficient to warrant further proceedings, as they were not drawn up in compliance with the terms of the Act of Treaty. Mr. Hall said that sufficient had been adduced to authorise him in committing the prisoner, for he saw no grounds for a remand, as there was a *prima facie* case laid before him to send for trial, and if he was mistaken, it would be for the Judges to decide upon a question upon which various opinions had been entertained by the legal authorities. The prisoner went back to Tothill fields Prison.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—At Southwark Police office on Saturday last, a woman named Bridget Smith, was examined, on a charge of sending a parcel containing sugar, with which was mixed a quantity of oxalic acid, to Henry Smith, a charcoal-dealer in the Cornwall road, Lambeth, with intent to poison him.—Mr. Hardman, the solicitor, who attended on behalf of the prisoner, placed a number of letters in the complainant's hands, and asked him if he was not the writer of them. The letters purported to have been written by the complainant to the prisoner, and were couched in language of affection.—The complainant said that he was the writer of only one out of the number, and that was written in a strain upbraiding her for propagating such unfounded reports about him.—Sarah Bryan was re-called, and she stated that she never heard the complainant and the prisoner were man and wife.—The complainant stated that the prisoner was married to a man named McCann, in 1844, who was now living, and that she now wanted to persuade the magistrate that she was married to him (complainant) in 1845, at St. John's, Paddington; but there was no truth whatever in the latter assertion.—The prisoner's solicitor said, that they admitted the accused was married in 1844 to a man who was afterwards tried for bigamy, and convicted, and that it was subsequent to that she was married to the complainant. The solicitor produced a copy of a certificate of the marriage of Patrick Henry Smith to Bridget Williams, solemnised at St. John's Church, Paddington, on Whit Monday, the 12th of May, in the present year. He added that the copy produced was procured within the last few days, in consequence of the complainant having torn up the former certificate, and that the most indisputable proof would be forthcoming that they were the parties named in the certificate.—Mr. Cottingham (to the complainant).—Do you still maintain that you are not the person named in the certificate? Complainant.—Most certainly I do. She was married to a man of my name, and she now wants to impose upon you with as gross a falsehood as ever was uttered by woman. I can now prove that on the day she asserts we were married I was not near St. John's Church, Paddington, but in a different part of the town.—The prisoner's solicitor said that as yet he had not had time to obtain the evidence of any of the parties who were present at the marriage, but that if time were allowed he would do so, and that it was solemnized so recently that the clergyman who performed the ceremony would be very likely to identify them.—Mr. Cottingham said the case was enveloped in mystery, and that if the prisoner was imposing upon him by declaring that the complainant was her husband, and producing a certificate to establish the fact, she would aggravate her offence in no slight degree. It was, however, very extraordinary that those letters of affection, which it was alleged were written to her by the complainant, should have been sent to her after she was known to have made use of the threats of poisoning him.—The Complainant declared that he had not written the letters.—Sarah Casey was then examined, and she stated that, on last Whit Monday, the complainant was at her house all day until four o'clock in the afternoon, and that he then went away, saying he was going to Wandsworth fair.—Mr. Hardy, a surgeon, of the Waterloo-road, proved that on Monday last the parcel was brought to his house by the complainant, and on submitting the contents to analysis, oxalic acid was discovered to be mixed up with the sugar.—Mr. Cottingham said that as the prisoner still persisted in the declaration that the complainant was her husband, time should, therefore, be allowed her for bringing forward the necessary witnesses who were present on the occasion. The prisoner was then remanded for the above purpose until Tuesday.—On that day the prisoner was re-examined.—Mr. James said that he should now show the falsehood of the prisoner's assertion with respect to the declaration she had made, that she was married to the complainant on last Whit Monday at Paddington.—James Drake, the beadle of St. John's, Paddington, produced the register of marriages in that church, by which it appeared, that, on the 12th of May, Whit Monday, a marriage was solemnised between Patrick Henry Smith and Bridget Williams. The witness was present at the marriage, but he could not undertake to identify either of the parties, though he believed the prisoner was the bride on that occasion. Both the prisoners were so meanly and dirtily clad on the occasion that he (witness) and also the pew-opener refused to be witnesses of the ceremony, and other persons were therefore obtained for that purpose.—Mr. Cottingham asked the prisoner whether she still adhered to her former assertion, that the complainant was her husband.—The prisoner replied that she did, and he knew what she said to be as true as there was a God above.—Mr. James then called forward three persons living in Kennington-place, where the complainant lived at the time, who proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he was engaged the whole of Whit Monday at his residence, and therefore could not have been at St. John's Church, Paddington, where it was asserted he married the prisoner.—After hearing some further evidence on the point referred to, Mr. Cottingham observed that he was satisfied that the prisoner's assertion with respect to the marriage was entirely without foundation. The magistrate added that he was now prepared to hear evidence to prove the *alibi* showing that the prisoner was not on the south side of the water on Friday week, when the packet containing the poison was alleged to have been given to the boy Hyatt by her, to take to the complainant's mother for him.—The prisoner's solicitor said that he was not prepared with the necessary evidence to prove an *alibi*; but he was instructed to say that, about the period it was alleged the prisoner gave the parcel containing the oxalic acid to the boy Hyatt, she was, in point of fact, up in the neighbourhood of Holborn.—Mr. Cottingham said the prisoner had asserted an evident falsehood as to her marriage with the complainant. He should send the case before a jury, but would remand her. Bail was refused.

NEW DEVICE BY RAILWAY STAGS.—The broken-down stags, finding their former practices unavailing, have now resorted to a new device for raising the wind, though in a small way. They now make a practice of going round to the different railways, and obtaining several prospectuses, under the plea of coming from some respectable party whom they name; having obtained a sufficient number, they then adjourn to the precincts of Capel-court, where they turn prospectus vendors, and sell them at the rate of twopence each to those railway speculators who cannot lose time by writing for them.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the King of Prussia, Dean-street, Gould's Hill, Shadwell, on the body of Richard Bayley, aged 33, a seaman. It appeared by the evidence of his landlady, Mrs. Versan, of Dean-street, that he had but recently returned from a long voyage. On Saturday night last he ate a hearty supper, and retired to rest in a good state of health. On the following morning he complained of being chilly, and said he would get a little rum and water; he went out for the purpose; he returned in about ten minutes, sat down by the fire, fell back almost instantly, and expired without a groan. Mr. Arthur, a surgeon, attributed death to spasms. Verdict accordingly.

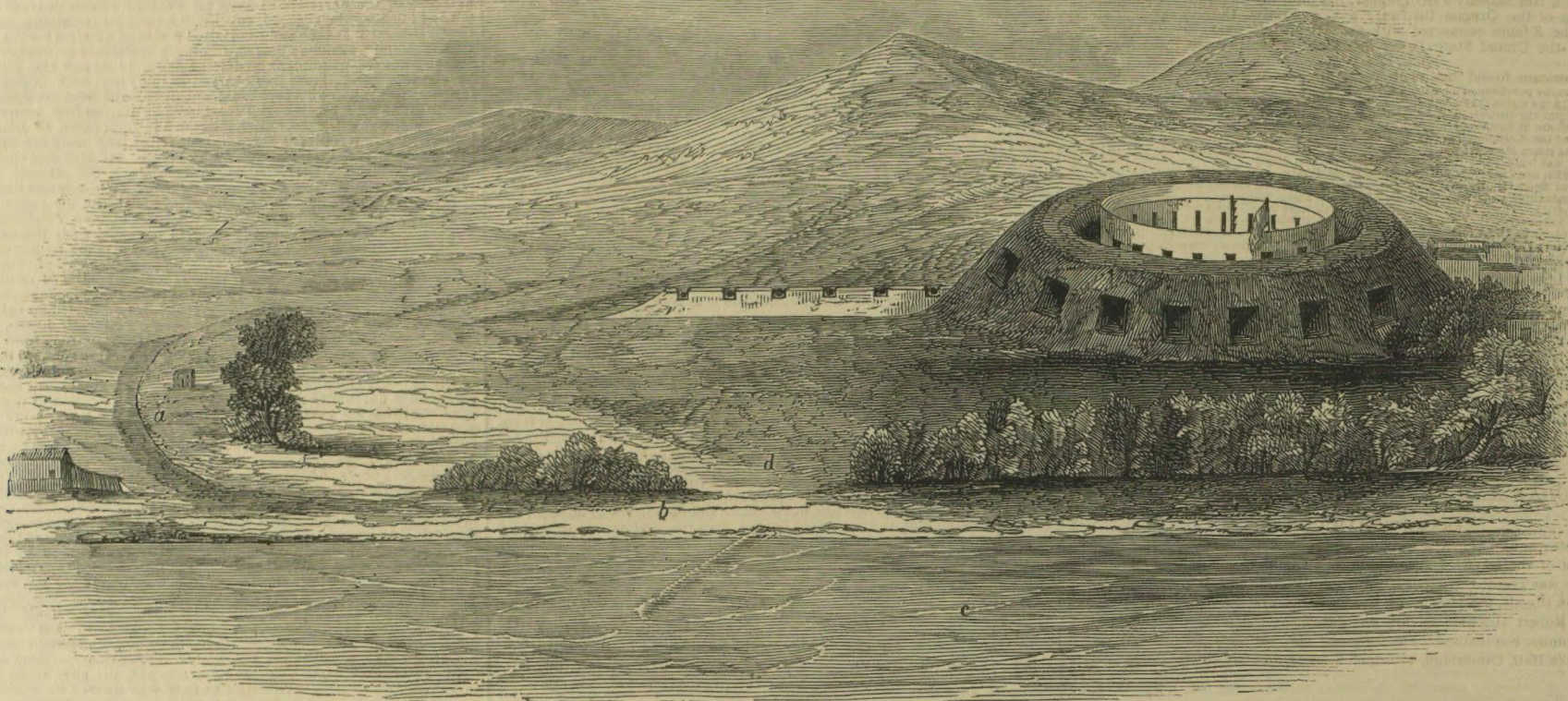
MADAGASCAR.

On the 15th of June last, a combined attack was made upon Tamatave, a port of Madagascar, by one English and two French vessels, under the following circumstances.

The Queen of the island, Ranavaka Maujaka, it appeared, had been for some time previous pursuing a most reckless course towards the missionaries; and, in the words of a Correspondent of the *Times*, from Port Louis, had been "amusing herself by burning or cutting off the heads of all the native Christians she had been able to lay hands on—many thousands." Her next step was to issue an order that all the foreign traders residing in her dominions (mostly from the Mauritius and Bourbon) should become naturalised Malagash, and thereby subject to a law which amongst other things makes them slaves, under certain contingencies, and in respect of certain non-compliances; and she gave them a very short time to dispose of their property and leave the island, if they did not choose to be so naturalised.

When this news reached Mauritius, Sir William Gomm, the Governor, immediately sent off Captain Kelly, in the *Comauy* corvette, who, on arriving in Tamatave roads, met there the *Berceau* and the *Zelée*, French men-of-war, from Bourbon, who had been sent thither by Admiral Bazeche, the Governor of that island.

They arrived on the Thursday evening. On the Friday Captain Kelly landed, and had a conference with the Malagash, among whom the Governor of Tamatave was the principal. They behaved very insolently—told him plainly that they had imperative orders from the Queen to enforce the order against the traders—that in case of non-compliance, they would drive them into the sea. Saturday was occupied in taking off the traders and their effects; and on Sunday morning, June 15, the united vessels bombarded the Fort. The following are the principal details of the action:—Three hundred and fifty men—of whom 100 were French soldiers, and the others belonging to the crews of the three ships—landed in the afternoon, and advanced



FORT AT TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR, THE SCENE OF THE LATE AFFRAY.

across a plain, under a sharp fire from the Fort and battery of grape and musketry; the first shot being fired by the *Conway*. The enemy was driven out of the battery, and the guns were spiked. The outwork or screen, which had been supposed to be the Fort itself, was stormed, and taken. They here discovered the real Fort, which is a circular one, and mounting about 30 guns, which were casemated, and in a circular gallery. The wall is about 30 feet high, and surrounded by a ditch of about the same width. Possession was kept of the top of the screen for upwards of half an hour, and a constant fire kept up. Having no means of breaching the wall, and the men falling fast, they retired, carrying off the flag, for the possession of which the French and English sailors disputed for a long time; but it was finally settled that it should be equally divided between the two parties, the one obtaining a portion with the word "Ranavala," and the other with "Manjaka," inscribed.

They burnt the Guard-house, Custom house, and a considerable part of the town. The firing from the men-of-war was excellent. They landed next day and carried off all the remaining European property. The wounded were all brought off, but not the killed, whose heads were next day exposed on the beach, stuck on pikes. The men-of-war and all the merchant ships sailed from the harbour.

English.—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 1 officer and 11 men.
French.—Killed, 3 officers and 14 men; wounded, 1 officer and 42 men.
The *Zelle* and the *Berceau* lost each a topmast from the fire of the enemy;

the *Conway* had only a few ropes cut. Nearly all their balls passed over the ships, which had anchored about 800 yards from the shore.

By the kindness of a Correspondent we are enabled to annex an engraving of the fort, from a sketch taken from the mast-head of the *Conway*: *a*, the road taken by the men on landing; *b*, the spot where they formed on the beach; *c*, boats landing; *d*, the spot where the Ovahs set up the heads of the enemy on pikes. The precise form and construction of the outworks and the stone fort are likewise shown; as well as the peculiar position of the flag-staff. "It was shot through," says the *Times* Correspondent, "and it fell inside the circular fort, on the edge of which it had stood; it was then put on a lance, or something of that sort, and stuck again on the wall, in a crevice of the stones. It was shot away again, and this time it fell outwards, hanging down within a few feet of the bottom of the ditch, between the inner fort and the screen."

"It may appear incredible, but it is positively asserted that the existence of the interior fort, the keep, was not known even to the traders and people of Tamatave."

"We get all our bullocks from Madagascar, as well for draught as for the butchers, but that, though of no small importance to a foreign colony of 150,000 mouths, is a very minor consideration compared with the political results, as the question of peace or war may be decided."

"Our policy of late years has been non-interference with the internal affairs of Madagascar; the French have long been desirous of a footing

there, and have made some attempts, even as at Nossi Be, which however has proved too unhealthy to succeed; the French have no harbour at Bour bon. I shall here leave you to draw your own conclusions."

THE UNITED STATES, OREGON, AND TEXAS.

The accompanying Map may be regarded as an Illustration of the Address—"Annexation"—upon the front page; more especially as showing the relative position of Texas and the United States. It may, however, be requisite to subjoin here a few leading details of the Oregon Territory and its extent.

On the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—more than three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland put together—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or 40 states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situate north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4,000 square miles. Of both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of



MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF TEXAS AND OREGON WITH THE UNITED STATES.

48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

The tide of Emigration from the United States has already set in strongly towards the disputed territory; but a majority of the emigrants are disappointed and dissatisfied with the country, and many of them leave as soon as possible for California.

Mr. Wyld, Her Majesty's Geographer, has published with his valuable corrected Map of the Oregon District, "a Comparative Chronological Statement of the Events connected with the Rights of Great Britain and the Claims of the United States," the Summary of which very lucid Key we quote:

The Americans found their claim to the Oregon Territory—

1st.—On the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803.
2nd.—On the rights they acquired from Spain by the Florida Treaty.
3rd.—From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.

I. The purchase of Louisiana from the French, in 1803, can give no title to the Oregon and the district of the Columbia, as the boundaries of Louisiana never extended beyond the sources of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and if we give the fullest extent to the Louisiana claim, it was bounded by the Rocky Mountains. (See Map.)

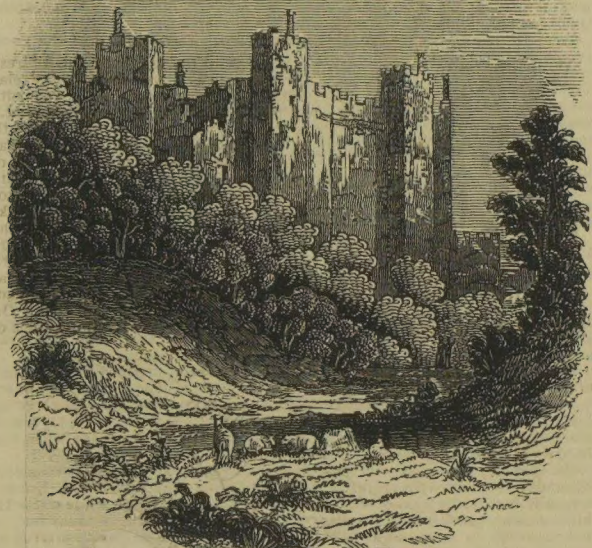
II. The region acquired from Spain by the Florida Treaty.
The claim of Spain could arise only from the discoveries of her navigators. Sir Francis Drake was undoubtedly the first European who sailed along this part of the north-west continent of America. The voyages of the Spanish navigators were subsequent to Drake's voyage. Spain acknowledged the right of Great Britain to these territories by the Convention of 1790, and confirmed the Convention of 1790 by the Treaty of 1814. The American Treaty with Spain was not ratified until 1820; so that, if Spain had any rights, Great Britain had acquired them by the prior cession.

III. From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.
If priority of visitation gives the right to the territory, Sir Francis Drake visited the shores of this country in 1581, Captain Cook in 1777, Captain Meares in 1791, Vancouver and Broughton in 1791-2. The first American navigator did not appear until 1792. If exploration of the rivers and lands give the right to the territory, Captain Carver, a subject of England, had visited the source of the Oregon river in 1788. The North West Fur Company had established trading posts on the Columbia river in 1804; it was not until 1806 that Messrs. Clark and Lewis, an American expedition, passed down the valley of the Columbia to its entrance into the sea. If America contends that a proprietary title has been acquired by the first visitations and explorations of her citizens, she can only be entitled to a very small portion of the territory; inasmuch as her citizens have visited but a very small portion of the country—the greater part of it having been pre-visited by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are the subjects of Great Britain. The Law of Nations has hitherto been, "that the navigators of any nation, who first visited the shores of any country, acquired for their Sovereign whose subjects they were, not only the shores, but the rivers running into the seas they visit." Upon this principle have all the Colonial possessions of Spain, Portugal, France, England, and Russia been secured.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

This picturesque ruin of a fortress of the Middle Ages, stands on the north side of the town of Framlingham, 18 miles north-east of Ipswich. The castle was granted by Henry I. to Hugh Bigod, and at different times held by the Bigods, the Mowbrays, the Howards, and other illustrious families. Sir Robert Hitcham having purchased the Castle and Manor of the Howard family, bequeathed them, for pious uses, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, by which Society they are still possessed.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

The outer wall is standing; its form is irregular, approaching to a circle, and it is strengthened at intervals by square towers, 13 in number. The wall is 44 feet high, and 8 feet thick; the towers rise to the height of 58 feet. The principal gateway is on the south side, opposite the town, and is sculptured with the arms of the principal families which have possessed the Castle. There are some remains of the outworks. The area within the Castle walls is above an acre and a quarter; but the demolition of the interior is so complete, that very little idea can be formed of its arrangement. The Castle was defended, except where it was protected by the mere, by a double ditch.

"This Castle, considering its beauty, greatness, and strength in former ages, may reasonably be supposed to have been originally built in the time of the Heptarchy, by some of the first Saxon Kings of the East Angles."—(Loder's History of Framlingham, &c.) And to the existence of this stronghold, the town of Framlingham owed its importance in the Anglo-Saxon period.

SWINDON RAILWAY TOWN.

Swindon, on the Great Western Railway, like Wolverton, on the London and Birmingham, and Crewe, on the Grand Junction, is one of the extraordinary products of the railway enterprise of the present day. Until lately, Swindon was remarkable for nothing but heath and upland; it is now the nursery of a new community, the seat of well-ordered industry, and a colony of engineers and handicraftsmen. The total sum expended on the locomotive establishment at Swindon, including engines and carriages, is about £550,000, exclusive of the expense of engine-house, machinery, and tools, amounting to £26,500. The average half-yearly expenditure in wages to engine-drivers, firemen, guards, servants, porters, clothing, &c., is £140,000. The Company manufacture their own engines at the factory, where cleaning and everything connected with constructive repair is carried on. The number of mechanics, including engine-drivers, firemen, fitters, coppersmiths, cleaners, and labourers, constantly employed, varies from 300 to 350.

Swindon consists of neat brick buildings, and is so far adjacent to the line as to be seen by the passing trains. The total population is upwards of eight hundred. A library and reading-rooms have already been formed for the use of the inhabitants and servants of the Company, together with a Mechanics' Institute.

The Church, of which we annex an Engraving, has been built entirely of stone, under the superintendence of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. It is in the decorative style of the fourteenth century, with aisles, clerestory, chancel, tower, and spire. The entire structure is 140 feet high, and will accommodate eight hundred persons, all the sittings being entirely free. The estimated cost is between £5000 and £6000. Its consecration by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol took place on Friday, the 25th of April, St. Mark's day; and it is dedicated to this Evangelist. Adjoining the church, at the east and west, are the schools and parsonage, built in a style corresponding with the church, at a cost of £1700. On the south of the church, a spacious piece of ground has been purchased by the Great Western Company, and laid out as a park or pleasure-ground for the inhabitants.

According to the *Devizes Gazette*, Swindon would seem to be the "disputed railway territory," from the number of schemes now before the public proposing to have connexion with the Great Western Railway, or to pass over with independent lines. The following list will show most of the schemes which are projected:—Manchester and Southampton Railway direct (Walkinshaw's line), capital £1,500,000; Manchester, Southampton, and Poole (Lacy's line), capital £1,600,000; Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction (Parson's line), capital £900,000; Oxford, Southampton, and Portsmouth, *via* Didcot, with branch (Bethell's line), £500,000; South and Midlands Junction, capital £1,280,000; West Midland, Manchester, and Southampton, and Swindon and Birmingham Junction, £1,200,000; Cheltenham, Oxford, and Brighton Junction, £1,000,000; Brighton and Cheltenham direct, £1,000,000; Salisbury and Swindon Extension of the Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton Junction, £700,000; Rugby, Swindon, and Weymouth Direct Junction, £1,800,000; Southampton and Great Western Junction. Troops of engineers and surveyors are traversing the country in the neighbourhood of Swindon in all directions; and upon almost every eminence may be seen some eminent surveyor spying out points and taking sights, whilst the fields present an appearance, from the number of flagstaves, as if a steeple-chase on a grand scale was about to be run.



THE LATE EARL SPENCER.—FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

EARL SPENCER.

John Charles Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Viscount and Baron Spencer, of Althorp, in the County of Northampton, was the son of George John, second Earl Spencer, by his wife Lavinia, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan; and was born on the 30th May, 1782.

The Noble Earl, who from almost the time of his birth bore the title of Lord Althorp, completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there obtained the honorary degree of M.A. At the age of twenty-one, he became Member for Okehampton, and on the death of Mr. Pitt, offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cambridge, but lost the election by a large majority. In the same year, 1806, after a very severe struggle, he obtained his return for Northamptonshire, and during the Fox and Grenville administration, held office as a Lord of the Treasury. At the next general election, he again came into Parliament for the County of Northampton, which he continued to represent up to the year 1834. His lordship, a determined opponent of the Tory Government, accepted office under Earl Grey, on the formation of the Whig Cabinet, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer, which position he held from Nov., 1830, until Nov., 1834, at which latter date he took his seat in the Upper House as Earl Spencer, on the decease of his father.

Earl Spencer felt great interest in agricultural pursuits, and up to a recent period held the office of President of the Royal Agricultural Society. His lordship was celebrated for the pure breeds of cattle he possessed, and was frequently a successful competitor at the exhibitions of the Smithfield Club, the presidency of which becomes vacant by his death.

The noble Earl married on the 14th April, 1814, Esther, only daughter and heiress of Richard Acklom, Esq., of Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire by whom (who died the 11th June, 1818) he had no issue. After an illness of little more than a fortnight's duration, Earl Spencer departed this life on the 1st instant, at his seat, Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire, in the 64th year of his age. He is succeeded in his honours by his next surviving brother, Frederick, a Captain in the Royal Navy and a Knight of St. Louis, and of St. Anne of Russia, now fourth Earl Spencer. The present Earl married the 23rd February, 1830, Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex, and has issue two daughters, and a son now in the tenth year of his age. The next brother in succession to the late and present Earl is the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, a Catholic clergyman and one of the Professors at Oscott College.

The Spencers, Viscounts Althorp and Earls Spencer, are a branch of the house of Spencer, Earls of Sunderland, now Dukes of Marlborough, springing from the Hon. John Spencer, youngest son of Charles, third



NEW CHURCH AT SWINDON, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Earl of Sunderland, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the renowned John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough. The Hon. John Spencer represented Woodstock in Parliament from 1731 to the time of his decease in 1746. He was also Ranger of the Great Park at Windsor, to which he was appointed at the demise of his grandmother, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the only place he was allowed, by her Grace's will, to accept. He also inherited a very considerable property from the Duchess. He married Georgiana, third daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, and was succeeded by his only son, John Spencer, who was created, the 3rd April, 1761, Baron Spencer of Althorp, in the county of Northampton, and Viscount Spencer, and was advanced, the 1st Nov., 1765, to the Viscounty of Althorp and Earldom of Spencer. His lordship was father of the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, of the late Countess of Bessborough, and of George John, second Earl Spencer, whose eldest son was John Charles, the late Earl, whose death we here record, and regret.

We can but glance at the public services of the late Earl, who was a Privy Councillor and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Lord Althorp was long in the House of Commons without making any display, or attracting attention. His abilities were solid, not showy; he rather shrank from than courted notice; and his moral courage, integrity, goodness of heart, and genial kindness, were long unknown to all but the circle of his immediate friends. Years, therefore, elapsed before he became recognised as one of the leaders of that Liberal party to which is owing the removal of the disabilities of the Dissenters, the carrying of the act of Roman Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Act, and all the other measures which have flowed from them. Even when he took up the position which he afterwards filled with so much credit, he was more driven into it by the force of circumstances than impelled by his own ambition; he entered on official duties with great reluctance, and relinquished them with satisfaction, though inheriting his father's assiduity in business, and energy in mastering and discharging the minutest details.

As the "Leader of the House of Commons," during several years of violent excitement and restless agitation, he displayed a courage, firmness, command of temper, and genial bonhomie, which secured for him general esteem, and invested his authority with a charm which few could resist.

We have no space to record the numerous occasions on which Lord Althorp, by virtue of his office and position, took formal part in discussions—in the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England he took a leading and initial share. Though no orator, his unflinching good humour, solid sense, and acknowledged integrity, carried conviction with his words.

Earl Grey, in the speech detailing the circumstances of his retirement from office, termed Lord Althorp "the leading member of Government in the Commons, on whom his whole confidence rested, whom he considered as the right arm of the Government, and without whom he felt it was impossible that the Government could go on."

From the moment of his succession to the peerage, Earl Spencer retired into private life. "The practical statesman" (says the *Morning Chronicle*) "became the practical farmer; and he who so recently was noted for his skill in managing the House of Commons, became as noted for the rearing of short-horns. In 1839, he accepted the challenge of a celebrated Sussex breeder, given at the Oxford Agricultural Show, and carried off the judges' awards for the best hundred beasts. His connection with the Smithfield Cattle Club, and his presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are recent and familiar facts. Most readers, too, have been made acquainted with his scientific acquirements, through Lord Brougham's 'Dialogues on Instinct,' given in 'Knight's Weekly Volume.' He was Vice-Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to him Lord Brougham dedicated his 'Discourse on Natural Theology,' informing his readers that Earl Spencer had devoted much of his time to such inquiries—was, beyond most men, sensible of their importance, and had even formed the design of giving to the world his thoughts on the subject. But, though thus usefully living in the retirement which he loved, he did not forget old friends or old principles. At the assembling of the present Parliament, in August, 1841, he moved the Address, in the House of Lords, in answer to the Royal Speech; and at Northampton, on the 28th of November, 1843, he made a speech which created no little sensation at the time. For his advocacy of free-trade principles, an attempt was made to eject him from the Presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society; but it was put down by the weight of his character, and the good sense of the majority of the members. We can add no more than that he was an even-tempered, clear, cool-headed man, with sound acquirements, but no dazzling abilities; useful in public and private life; who lived well, and dies universally regretted."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 12.—21st Sunday after Trinity—Sir Edmundberry Godfrey murdered, 1678.
MONDAY, 13.—Two Weeks after Michaelmas Day—Murat shot, 1815.
TUESDAY, 14.—W. Penn born, 1644—American Banks suspended Cash Payments, 1839.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Kosciusko died, 1817—L. E. L. died, 1838.
THURSDAY, 16.—Twilight ends, 6h. 8m.—John Hunter died, 1793.
FRIDAY, 17.—Sir R. Sidney died, 1580—Fox Hunting begins.
SATURDAY, 18.—St. Luke—King John died, 1216.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending, October 18.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Stranger."—The charge for admission to the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, at the National Gallery, is one shilling.
"W. H. M." Woodstock, is thanked for his intentions. The usual mode of copying brasses is by rubbing with the common heel ball, then on large-sized paper made for the purpose; still, by this means, the subjects are reversed, the black incised lines of the original becoming white in the rubbing. Mr. Richardson has substituted a process which gives almost a perfect fac-simile of the original.
"R. R. R."—The London commences with the re-assembling of Parliament, usually in February.
"Isaac de G."—By letter, addressed to the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.
"G. G."—*Felix on the Ball* is, perhaps, the most recent work on cricket.
"J. H. T." Market-Deeping.—*The Kentish Fire* is a simultaneous shout of applause adopted at large public meetings in Kent, some years since, and named therefrom.
"D. H. F."—The times shall appear.
"Enquirer."—A savings bank.
"Statistics."—The price of the "Hints on Etiquette" is 2s. 6d.
"Marlborough" should address his inquiry to the Editor of the work wherein the "Lectures" have appeared.
"Apicius."—*Chesterfield*.—A tart is a small fruit pie.
"G. W."—Dublin.—Address, 1, Edinburgh; 2, Care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle street.
"G. T. N."—Liverpool, is thanked for his hints; still, the *Illustration of News* is our prime aim.
"M. A. M."—*Tunstall*.—A translation of M. Thiers's "History of the Consulate and the Empire," by Mr. Duncan Forbes Campbell, is in course of publication by Mr. Colburn. For the general character of the work, see our Journal, vol. vi., p. 218.
"K. C."—Miss Mitford resides at Three Mile Cross, near Reading. The other address, Care of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster row.
"H. T."—All pawned goods are deemed forfeited at the end of one year; but, on notice not to sell given in writing, or in the presence of one witness, from persons having goods in pledge, three months further are allowed beyond the year for redemption.
"G. C. S."—*Syllabi-fide*.—The Year-Book of Facts records annually the progress of Chemistry, Electricity, Electro-Magnetism, Photography, &c.
"A Peruser."—Worcester, should appeal to the Commissioners.
"J. J."—Cornhill.—The substance of our Correspondent's kindly notice appeared in our Journal of last week.
"J. A."—We are not aware of the existence of a list of printers and publishers throughout the kingdom.
"Fiz."—Wills, should provide himself with the "Art of Making Fireworks," published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
"A Well-Wisher" is thanked, but we have not room for the story.
"An Old Peninsular Man, and a Subscriber."—Barbadoes.—We are gratified to learn that our advocacy of the claims of "the old Peninsular men" has afforded our Correspondent such satisfaction.
"The Contrapuntist Society."—The insertion of Mr. French Flowers's letter would draw us into a discussion as to the merits or demerits of this society—matter not adapted for our journal.

"Dilettante."—Mario has a pure tenor, singing the music of "Lucia" and "Sonnambula" in the original keys, which is not the case with Rubini. Mario sings the music of Mozart's *Ottavio*, "Il mio tesoro," a third higher than the original key. Not having the scores by us at this moment, the above will afford an accurate notion of Mario's compass. Pischek sings up to F in his natural voice and A in his falsetto. He has a natural baritone voice, with the addition of an exquisite falsetto of considerable compass.
"W. B."—*Edgware road*.—Our Journal may be forwarded by her Majesty's post of boats to Jamaica, postage free.
"C. E. T."—The population of the parish of Northwood, in which West Cowes is situated, was, by the last Census, 5147.
"Ζητήτης."—Dr. Billing's address is No. 6, Grosvenor-gate.
"J. D. L."—Port Dover, Canada West, is thanked for the pamphlet.
"Tenor" will find the details of the Royal Exchange Bells in Vol. V. of our Journal. We are not aware of the extent of the changes referred to by our Correspondent.
"Rouge Croix."—The design is impracticable as regards the colouring; of the suggestion, in other respects, we will consider.
"H. E."—Address to the Publishers of the Magazines to which the parties named contribute.
"Ifracombe."—(1) by change of name: residences, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
"E. S. P."—The address of the manufacturers of the prepared heel-ball is 12, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
"R. T. P."—Banbury.—The former is "dress."
"K. C. B."—The charge for luggage is not recognised by law.
"W. W."—The salary of a letter carrier is about one guinea per week. The chance of obtaining a situation is regulated by the extent of the influence.
"Ganymede."—The accent is usually on the second syllable.
"A Constant Reader."—The *Heralds' College*, on legalising by grant, and registering a coat of arms, which has been long borne by prescriptive right, will make as little alteration as possible, but still they must make sufficient, to render it different from all other arms already recorded in their books. The expense is about seventy five guineas.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

THE Emperor of Russia seems to dissipate the exasperation caused by his repeated military defeats in the Caucasus, by increasing the extent and degree of his religious persecution in Poland. Death, exile, the dungeon, and unremitting espionage, have rendered political offences almost impossible; but even the small degree of independence of thought indicated by a difference of religion is enough to enrage the Czar, each of whose acts appears worse than the former; they will at last compel Europe to palliate them by the charitable supposition of madness—inherent, it is said, in the whole line of Romanoff. As wretched must be the ruler as the ruled, in a state of society which permits such unlimited power to one weak and erring mortal. The religion of Russia is that of the Greek Church, of which the Pope is at St. Petersburg in the person of the Emperor, not at Rome. That he should favour the worship of his subjects is not surprising; but his constant persecution of the Roman Catholics of Poland is unaccountable, as it now has not even the pretence of political dissimulation. Few in numbers, weak, poor, their nobility rooted out, the people crushed, their cities in the occupation of the Russian army, the least that could be left to his victims was the enjoyment of their religion. But there was too much independence even in this; and the Catholicism of Poland is to be crushed and destroyed. All attempts to mould the religious belief of many to the creed of one, have always failed: Louis XIV., in the height of his power, endeavoured by force to extirpate Protestantism from France, and not only failed, but ruined his kingdom, and laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of its rival by the Edict of Nantes. Three Monarchs of England tried to enforce uniformity of belief on their subjects; one died despised and execrated—one perished on the scaffold—the third an outcast, an exile, and a dependent on the charity of a foreign Court.

If Nicholas, then, is actuated by anything like a scheme of policy, he has all history as a witness against the chance of its success. But it is much more likely to be the caprice of a despot, intoxicated with power, and determined that his will shall in all things be the law of his empire, even in matters beyond human control. It is quite in keeping with the impiety of the Catechism taught in the Russian schools, in which the worship of the Emperor, as a divine power, is inculcated! The papers have recently given an account of the cruelties practised on a convent of Nuns at Minsk, who also discharged among the people the functions of the Sisters of Charity in France, Belgium, and other Catholic countries. But the sequel is worse than the main narrative; by a letter in the *Constitutionnel*, it appears that of three of the sisters sentenced to the knout, one expired at the thirtieth blow; but, as everything that is ordered in Russia must be performed, the remaining twenty stripes were inflicted on the dead body! The two others expired soon after the infliction of the punishment! This exemplifies a piece of hypocrisy, peculiar, we believe, to the Russian Government. A sentence of death is never pronounced; but the punishment of the knout can be so varied in the degree of its severity, that no one whose death is directed by the authorities (he is never sentenced by the law) survives! This appears to have been the case in the present instance. The whole persecution looks more like an ebullition of revenge than a measure of policy. Anything that differs from the Autocrat's standard is crushed with all the terrific amount of power at his command. A short time ago it was the Jews, who, in hundreds, were exiled from their homes, and driven out to perish amid the snows of a Lithuanian winter. Now his hatred has turned again on the Christians. Truly the Poles, who, in the too celebrated partition of their country, fell to the paternal care of Russia, are much to be pitied. Those subjected to Austria and Prussia live under despotisms also; but some degree of worldly wisdom mingles with their counsels. The Emperor of Austria is luckily an imbecile, without any will of his own; and Metternich has a sound mind, that does not like causeless persecution: provided the people do not talk politics, or dream of liberty, they are protected in all their material interests: impugn the Government and its policy, and he is without mercy; on theological ground they are safe. In Prussia, the Government is tainted with the rationalist doctrines of the day, and tolerates each religion with a kind of Ministerial and official contempt for all; if it has any aversion, it is to the bold-speaking, inquiring, arguing Lutherans—who, strange to say, under a Protestant Monarchy, have been the only sect positively and openly persecuted. But as far as the people of Poland are concerned, each of these Powers is a far better master than Russia, which looks on all her subjects as portions of a great army, to be moved as its commander pleases, he being one to whom toleration, wisdom, and mercy are alike unknown.

The countrymen of Machiavelli have inherited nothing of the cold, deep, and passionless calculation of that great master of statecraft—in the worst sense of the term. The discontent in the Roman States is general; that it should manifest itself occasionally, is not surprising; but that those who play the part of patriots should exhibit such childish folly in their attempts against the Government is wonderful. The affair of the Bandieras is not yet forgotten; the facility with which they fell into the snare laid for them by the Government showed very little of that caution necessary to men who engage in the desperate game of rebellion. The folly of their landing on the coast of Italy was only exceeded by the insanity that prompted the gasconade of Prince Louis Napoleon, on the beach of Boulogne. In both these cases, the punishment of death and perpetual imprisonment was greatly disproportioned to the offence, for such attempts any settled Government can afford to despise.

Another rising has just occurred in the Roman States, as ill-advised and rash as the former. So utterly do the leaders of the Italian Liberals set all prudence at defiance, that it is almost impossible to avoid a suspicion that they are really but the tools of the Government itself. The movement has failed—and well it might, when the following is given as the mode in which it was got up:—

For the last three months it has been publicly reported in France that upon a certain day an insurrection would break out in the legations; and there are cafés in Paris and Marseilles in which the chiefs were publicly mentioned, and where the mode of action, the assistance which they hoped to meet with from the garrisons of certain towns of Romagna, were the common topics of conversation. As if these reports, propagated everywhere, were insufficient to put the Court of Rome upon the *qui vive*, they have been published in the French, German, and English journals; and we saw, by a coincidence which must have struck everybody, the Chief of Young Italy a refugee in London, publishing in a work in which, after having set forth the grievances of the Italians, and endeavouring to establish the legality of the insurrection, he concluded with these words:—"If we succeed, we shall gain friends and allies; if we fail, we shall be pitied and admired!"

And so they rush upon the destruction they take every means to prepare,—the dream of liberty ending only in the military commission and the file of muskets that confers political martyrdom, without even the useless pity and admiration of which they seem so ambitious, for absolute fatuity does not deserve either. Old Italy produced men of very different stuff from this; and, till Young Italy gets rid of such weakness and drivelling, they will do nothing towards securing the liberty of their country. They must descend to the calculation of human means and human powers, deal less in hopes and more in certainties—must not so generously admit their opponents into their confidence; and, above all, remember that for everything there is a time. The power of Austria—on which all the States of Italy rely for support—is as yet too strong to be shaken.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The unfavourable state of the weather, the rain having continued from an early hour in the morning during nearly the whole of the day, has prevented her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the infant Royal Family, from taking their usual walking and equestrian exercise. It was the intention of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to have shot this morning over the Royal preserves at Flemish Farm; the arrangements were, however, countermanded, in consequence of the heavy rain. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and the Baroness de Spaeth, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner party this evening. The Band of the 2nd Life Guards will perform during dinner; and the Queen's Private Band will be in attendance the remainder of the evening.

THE EARL OF VERULAM.—We regret to state that the Earl of Verulam continues much indisposed at Gorbamby. Earl and Countess Craven are still at Gorbamby. Lord and Lady Grimston have left the noble earl's seat on a short visit to Major Weyland and Lady Johnstone, at Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Yesterday week the curiosity of the good people of Eastbourne was in no slight degree excited by the rumour that the Duke of Wellington had passed through the town on his way to Seaford. The report proved true, and it subsequently appeared that his Grace had passed the night at Seaford, and next morning, after an early walk before breakfast, had returned to Eastbourne. On his arrival, his Grace visited the redoubt, Lieutenant Conjoint having been summoned to attend and "do the honours." The Duke, after leaving the redoubt, mounted his horse and rode towards Hastings by Pevensey Bay. Here a carriage was in waiting, entering which, the Duke proceeded on his journey. This visit has given rise to numberless speculations as to its immediate object. The Harbour of Rejuge, and the defence of the coast, afford ready subjects for such speculations.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BARON ROLFE.—The Hon. Mr. Baron Rolfe was on Thursday morning married to Miss Carr, of Great George-street, Westminster.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS AT BRIGHTON.—Brighton was never so full of company as at the present moment. The arrivals far outnumber the departures, and the drives and promenades present a gay and animated appearance. Several fashionable visitors are unable to obtain first-class houses.

DEATH OF SIR W. PEPPYS.—Sir W. Weller Peppys, Bart., expired on Sunday last after a short illness, at Tandridge Park, near Godstone. The deceased baronet, who was eldest son of Sir William Weller Peppys, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, was born on the 4th of May, 1778, and died therefore in his 67th year. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, Lord Cottenham.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE HON. CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—Windsor, Thursday evening.—We regret to state that Captain the Hon. W. H. Leicester, only brother to Lord de Tabley, who burst a blood vessel while out with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in the Great Park, on Monday last, is not expected to survive but a very few hours. Lord de Tabley arrived at the Infantry Barracks yesterday from London, and has remained ever since in attendance upon his brother. An immense discharge of blood from the ruptured vessel took place this afternoon. An express, by means of the electric telegraph at Slough, was immediately dispatched to London for further medical advice, and also for the attendance of those branches of Lord de Tabley's family now in town. Captain Leicester, who has been in the Grenadier Guards for upwards of fifteen years, is highly respected throughout the regiment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Monday, the 3rd day of November (the first day of Michaelmas Term, the 2nd falling on Sunday), to receive at his lordship's residence, in George-street, Hanover-square, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Alderman John Johnson, Lord Mayor Elect, and the Members of the Corporation, for the purpose of signifying her Majesty's approbation of the choice the citizens of London have made of Chief Magistrate for the year ensuing.

THE NEW HALL IN LINCOLN'S INN.—Her Majesty is expected to grace with her presence the opening of the New Hall in Lincoln's Inn. The benches are awaiting the answer of the Queen, who will of course, in the event of accepting the invitation, fix the day for its celebration. The Hall will be opened before the commencement of Michaelmas Term.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street from Whitechapel to Spitalfields Church, in connexion with that from the London Docks, is named Commercial street, boards with that name having been placed up by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Although the sites for building upon have been advertised for some time, speculation is not very rife in that district, as none have been disposed of.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of the new improvements in the City, the parish church of St. Benet-fink, in Threadneedle-street, is about to be pulled down. It has been determined that the work of demolition should be immediately commenced, but in consequence of the church of the adjoining parish (to which St. Benet-fink is thereafter to be united) being closed for repairs, the City authorities, in order that the inhabitants of both parishes may not be deprived of the means of divine worship at one time, have allowed the sacred edifice to remain for a month longer.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—For some time past a number of workmen have been employed in gliding the railings of the circular gallery which surmounts the top of the dome. The work having been completed, the gallery now presents a splendid appearance, and greatly improves the exterior view of the magnificent pile, in consequence of its harmonising with the large gilt ball and cross at the top of the Cathedral.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night last an accident of a very serious kind took place on the Great North of England Railway, about four miles on the York side of Darlington. It appears, that at the York station, on Saturday night, considerable surprise was manifested at the arrival of the engine of the mail train, then overdue, bearing the letter bags, but without the Post-office travelling and passenger carriages.

Upon inquiry, it was found that the outer tire of the wheel, to which the flange is attached, broke, near the nut by which it was fastened to the inner tire. After breaking across at that point, the ends rose, and the tire broke a second time at the next nut, and then a portion of the tire and flange came completely off. The wheel having thus nothing to keep it on the rail, swerved, carrying the axle round in a direction contrary to that in which the carriage was going, till, coming in contact with the carriage, it threw it off the line, and dragged the rest of the carriages with it. The broken wheel having gone under the carriage, carried the other wheels away, and the carriage was left without any wheels at all, in which state it was found after the accident. The breaking of the outer tire is attributed to its having been put on too hot, and there not having been sufficient allowance made for its contracting properly, so that when it cooled it became too tight. The metal was in consequence defective.

So sudden was the shock, that scarcely a scream was heard, although the carriages were filled with passengers, many of whom were ladies and children. No lives were lost, although several ladies and gentlemen were severely cut and bruised. One young married lady, a Mrs. Whitehead, received a compound fracture of one of her thighs, the other leg being also broken. The unfortunate lady, whose husband was with her in the train,

was with difficulty removed from the shattered timbers of the carriage, and borne on one of the doors to a neighbouring farm-house, where surgical assistance was, of course, promptly procured.

Mr. Whitehead, who was in the same compartment with his wife, sustained no serious personal injury, but his feelings were, of course, much excited by the situation of the unfortunate lady. The passengers in the second carriage were buried under the *coupé* of the first one, which was also filled, and some delay took place in extricating them from their perilous situation; but when that was effected, it was happily found that none of them had sustained any injury beyond a few slight blows and scratches.

The situation of Mrs. Whitehead was extremely distressing, but she bore her sufferings with a degree of fortitude that was quite astonishing. Mr. Chapman, of Dalton, who occupies a farm near where the accident occurred, was soon upon the spot, and kindly offered the use of his house, and Mrs. Whitehead was conveyed thither on a door, supported by cushions taken from the carriages, and borne by six men.

The wheels that had been so completely detached from the carriage truck were found between two and three hundred yards along the line from the carriages, one pair broken.

On Mrs. Whitehead being removed to the home of Mr. Chapman, medical aid was procured, but the last accounts leave little hopes of the lady's recovery.

It is due to the servants of the Company to state that everything in their power was done to alleviate the feelings of the sufferers.

WOODSTOCK ELECTION.—Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, it is rumoured, will oppose the Duke of Marlborough's interest in that borough at the forthcoming election. Lord Allan Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, will, it is understood, be the other candidate.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—The intelligence of the death of Mr. John Ramsbottom, which has been daily expected during the last fortnight, reached Windsor this morning; and, within a very short period afterwards, the following handbill was posted throughout the town:—"Sir John de Beauvoir for ever!!—Free and Independent Electors of Windsor! Keep your powder dry. Your old friend, Sir John de Beauvoir takes the field for the fifth time; and, with the blessing of God on his and your united exertions, he hopes to obtain a great and glorious victory!!"—No other candidate, up to this evening, has publicly announced himself. The following are spoken of—Col. Reid, of the 2nd Life Guards; Mr. John Walter Bearwood; Captain Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards; Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher Southward; Mr. East Clayton; one of the sons of Lord Delawar; and Mr. J. E. Anson, private secretary to Prince Albert. The contest, however, is expected to be between Sir John de Beauvoir, Mr. Walter, and Colonel Reid. It is stated that Colonel Reid will come forward on the Government and Castle interest; and that, under these circumstances, Captain Bulkeley will not offer himself. A Mr. Miller, of Brighton, who was formerly a resident at Windsor, arrived yesterday, and sounded several of the voters, with reference to their feelings towards Mr. Rowland Hill (of penny postage celebrity); but, from the ill success which attended his canvass, there is no probability of that gentleman offering himself.

DANGEROUS FLOODS IN THE NORTH.—There was a great quantity of rain in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne last week, which has swollen the rivers, and done considerable damage to property on their margins. On Thursday week the rain descended in torrents all day, and the Tyne, at high water, in the afternoon, overflowed its banks for several miles, covering all the low grounds near Hexham and Newburn, carrying away the corn produce of several fields in stook, and doing serious injury to the potato and turnip crops. The quay at Newcastle was covered with water, and the cellars in the neighbourhood completely inundated. During the ebb tide, the current was so strong as to carry away several vessels from their moorings; and the damage done among the shipping in the harbour was very extensive. The *Ocean* brig was driven on the Herd sands. The *Dart*, of Yarmouth, had her mainmast carried away, and the *Dove* steamer lost her foremast. The mate of the *Atlantic*, of Shields, was killed by the breaking of a warp, and the *Blossom* steamer was driven against the brig *John* with such violence as to stove in her quarter, and she was only kept from sinking with the greatest difficulty, her funnel being also carried away. The harbour was a complete scene of confusion, from the vessels adrift; several wharves were sunk, and, indeed, it was impossible for a small boat "to live." The police boat had a narrow escape, having just got out between two vessels, when they were driven together with great violence. The Blaydon station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was knee deep in water, and the line, for several miles, was covered. The garden grounds about Hexham are still under water, and it is feared that the entire potato crop in those places will be destroyed. In the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland the rivers and streams overflowed their banks, and much loss of property ensued.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the George and Dragon Inn, Charlsworth, on the body of a young man, aged nineteen years, named George Holt, who came by his death in consequence of being run over by a train, on the above line of railway, on the Friday evening previous. Wm. Proctor deposed, that he was a stonemason, and was employed in erecting the new station-house at Hadfield. Deceased was also employed as a stonemason along with him. He, in company with deceased and Robert Huntington, were returning from work on Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, along the railway, when, between Dinting and Broadbottom, the two trains from Manchester and Glossop came up and passed each other. Witness and Huntington were at this time walking on the side of the railway, near to the backing. Deceased was about ten yards advance of them when the 6.15 down train from Glossop came up, and they lost sight of him. The train having passed, they found that he had been knocked down, and that one of his legs was taken off below the knee. He had also some severe wounds on the back part of the head, and was otherwise injured. He was quite dead when they got up to where he lay. In answer to questions put by Superintendent Gretton, who was in attendance to hear the particulars on behalf of the railway company, the witness stated that they had frequently been warned not to walk along the line. The jury deprecated in strong terms the conduct of those parties who risked their lives by continuing, in defiance of all orders to the contrary, to walk on the railway. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—We regret to state that another fire took place on Saturday night (last week), on the farm of Mr. Eyre Coote, at Fordham, Suffolk, by which the whole of the farm buildings (the dwelling-house excepted) were destroyed, together with 400 combs of barley and 250 of wheat in the straw, 50 combs of threshed wheat, a stack, and a large quantity of wool. Mr. Coote was absent from home at the time. Of the origin of the fire there is, unhappily, no doubt. The buildings were insured in the Phoenix Fire-office, and the produce is amply protected by the Suffolk Fire-office.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Saturday a protracted inquiry was held before Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, and a highly respectable jury, at the Malpas Arms Tavern, Charles street, Grosvenor-square, touching the death of a female, apparently about eighteen years of age, whose body was found in the Serpentine River, under the following circumstances:—The jury, having been sworn, proceeded, with the Coroner, to the dead-house of St. George's Workhouse, in Mount-street, to view the body, which was that of a fine-made young woman, and dressed as follows: White straw bonnet, trimmed with pink and white ribbon; a drab shawl, with red figured border; lilac-coloured gown; her linen was marked "M.A.E.I." She had a mole on her left cheek, dark hair, and hazel eyes. The jury, having viewed the body, retired to the inquest-room, when the following evidence was adduced:—Robert Sinclair, a boatman belonging to the Royal Humane Society, deposed, that on Friday morning, about half-past six o'clock, whilst he was proceeding along the northern side of the Serpentine River, to attend to the bathers, he saw a bonnet and shawl lying on one of the seats. Witness raised an alarm, jumped into a boat, and commenced dragging near the spot, and after about two minutes succeeded in finding the body of the deceased. Witness rowed to the receiving-house with the body, and gave it in charge to Mr. Williams, the Superintendent. Witness had since searched the place where the bonnet and shawl were found, but could not find anything to lead to her identity. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was ultimately recorded. The body lies at St. George's Workhouse, Mount street, Grosvenor-square, for identification.

WHY THE ANCIENTS HAD NO PRINTED BOOKS.—What was the reason that the Greeks and Romans had not the advantage of printed books? The answer will be, from 99 persons in 100—because the mystery of printing was not then discovered. But this is altogether a mistake. The secret of printing must have been discovered many thousands of times before it was used, or could be used. The inventive powers of man are divine; and also his stupidity is divine—as Cowper so playfully illustrates in the slow development of the *sofa* through successive generations of immortal dulness. It took centuries of blockheads to raise a joint stool into a chair; and it required something like a miracle of genius, in the estimate of elder generations, to reveal the possibility of lengthening a chair into a *chaise longue*, or a sofa. Yes, these were inventions that cost mighty throes of intellectual power. But still, as respects printing, admirable as is the stupidity of man, it was really not quite equal to the task of evading an object which stared him in the face with so broad a gaze. It did not require an Athenian intellect to read the main secret of printing in many scores of processes which the ordinary uses of life were daily repeating. To say nothing of analogous artifices amongst various mechanic artisans, all that is essential in printing must have been known to every nation that struck coins and medals. Not, therefore, any want of a printing art—that is, of an art for multiplying impressions—but the want of a cheap material for receiving such impressions, was the obstacle to an introduction of printed books even as early as Pisisistratus. The ancients did apply printing to records of silver and gold; to marble, and many other substances cheaper than gold and silver, they did not, since each monument required a separate effort of inscription. Simply this defect it was of a cheap material for receiving impressions, which froze in its very fountains the early resources of printing. Some twenty years ago, this view of the case was luminously expounded by Dr. Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and with the merit, I believe, of having first suggested it. Since then, this theory has received indirect confirmation.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ARRIVAL OF M. THIERS.—In our first impression, we announced exclusively the arrival of M. Thiers in London. He came to Southampton from Gibraltar by the *Queen*, Oriental and Peninsular steam-ship, Captain Russell, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, with the usual mails and about twenty-four passengers. He was accompanied by Count —, a natural son of Napoleon. Captain Sir G. Sartorius was also a passenger: he embarked at Lisbon. The *Queen* had an exceedingly rough passage, especially in the Bay of Biscay, where it blew a complete hurricane. This accounts for her being a short time overdue. She left Gibraltar on the 30th of September; Cadiz, Oct. 1st; Lisbon, the 3rd; Oporto, the 4th; Vigo, the 5th; and Corunna, the 6th. On the 6th inst., at seven p.m., the *Queen* passed a large steamer showing blue lights, supposed to be the *Tagus*, outward bound. The *Queen* brings a full cargo of fruits, consisting principally of almonds, grapes, &c.

RESIGNATION BY MR. NEWMAN OF HIS FELLOWSHIP.—We learn from Oxford that Mr. Newman has resigned his fellowship of Oriel, upon the ground of contemplating an immediate withdrawal from the Establishment Church.

MARRIAGE OF EARL HOWE.—The marriage of the Right Hon. Earl Howe with the Hon. Anne Gore, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore and Lady Gore, and Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, was solemnised on Thursday at Witley Court, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, the Princesses Anne and Amelia of Saxe Weimar, and a select circle of friends.

DEATH OF MR. COPE.—Mr. Cope, an individual whose name has been frequently before the public as the Secretary of the Association for Procuring the Abolition of Tolls on Bridges, died on Thursday, at his house in the Waterloo-road, in the 64th year of his age.

SALE OF CHARING-CROSS SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—Charing-cross Suspension-bridge has been sold by the proprietors for £225,000; thus yielding £62 10s. for each share of £25. A deposit of £20,000 is to be paid by the purchasers next week.

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATIONS.—At the Court of Common Council, yesterday, a petition was presented by the Lord Mayor Elect from the directors of the Direct London and Manchester Railway Company (Rastrick's line) for leave to purchase the site of Farringdon Market for a great central terminus. The proposal excited considerable discussion; but, ultimately, a motion for referring the petition to the Improvement Committee was carried by a large majority. Mr. Lambert Jones then presented a similar petition from the London and Birmingham Railway Company. Mr. Creel, the secretary of the company, stated, in answer to questions, that it would pass under Skinner street, up to Islington, by means of a tunnel, and would not disturb the surface. Neither Skinner street, Aldersgate street, nor Smithfield would be touched. Mr. Harrison observed that it should be understood that this petition was merely referred to the committee for inquiry alone, and that if any other petitions were presented they would be similarly referred. The petition was then ordered to be referred to the Committee.

THE REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN KERRY.—The demonstration in favour of a Repeal of the Union, and the first which has occurred in Killarney since the commencement of the agitation, took place on Monday, at which at least 50,000 persons were present. The place selected for the meeting was a field on the borders of the lower lake. Mr. O'Connell, who arrived, accompanied by Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. J. H. Dunne, jun., and Mr. Primrose, about three, and was accompanied to the place of meeting by the trades of Tralee and Killarney, who formed themselves into a procession, and with bands and banners met him about a mile from the town, from whence they proceeded in the same order to the meeting. The procession arrived on the ground about four o'clock, immediately after which the chair was taken by Kean Mahony, Esq. The first resolution was then proposed by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., and seconded by the Rev. B. O'Connor.—Mr. D. Mahony, of Dunloe, J.P., having expressed a desire to oppose the resolution, and to declare his reasons for disapproving of the Repeal agitation, then addressed the meeting. He said he came there to pay every respect in his power to the Liberator of his country, for, differing as he did on the Repeal of the Union, he yet entertained the highest regard for him, and believed he was thoroughly determined to promote the welfare of his country. There were two modes adopted of putting down Repeal agitation, of which he did not approve, namely, prosecution and persecution, for he believed the only means to put it down was argument, and argument alone. Their object, of course, was to get a Repeal of the Union, but if that took place there should be a reform in the Irish House of Commons according to the increased population; but more than that was necessary. He maintained that a Repeal of the Union would bring about a collision between the two countries, unless the terms of the contract were previously arranged; and he looked in vain, in any of the speeches in the Conciliation Hall, or elsewhere, for any plan in which such terms were proposed. He would not trespass further on their attention, but to thank them for the kindness they evinced towards him, and the patience with which they listened to his observations.—Mr. O'Connell then said that he was always proud of the men of Kerry, but he was that day doubly proud of them. It had been said—and what lie would not be said?—that at those tumultuous meetings of the people which took place in so many parts of Ireland, no one who differed in opinion with them would have any chance of being heard. That was scattered through the press; but oh, what a contradiction to that falsehood was given that day! He would say that haughty England, and all those who opposed the legislative rights of Ireland—that they were liars and profligates, when they asserted that the people would not listen to the arguments of those opposed to them with patience and courtesy, who spoke sentiments directly at variance with their own. They had contradicted that falsehood most nobly that day in the case of Mr. Mahony. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to combat the arguments of that gentleman, and after impressing on the minds of the people the necessity of preparing for the registries, so as to return two Repealers for the county, concluded by impressing on those who heard him the necessity of registering their votes, in order to give their suffrages for a representative who would represent the Repeal interest in the houses of Parliament. A petition was then read and adopted, after which the meeting separated, and the vast assemblage returned to their own homes without the slightest disturbance. A dinner took place in the evening, at which 500 persons were present. The chair was taken by Mr. D. Denis Shene Lalor, at whose right sat Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Kelly, M.P. for Limerick, and Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P. for Kerry; and at the left the Mayor of Cork, the Mayor of Limerick, J. H. Dwyer, jun., of Dublin, F. T. Meagher, Esq., J. Primrose, Esq., &c. Shortly after eleven the assembly separated quietly.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The Revenue for the present quarter was only made up last evening; we understand, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, it will exhibit a decrease. Considering, however, the great reductions which have been made in the duty on various articles, it is considered favourable. In the Customs, we believe there will be a large deficiency, amounting to about £1,000,000, but this is easily accounted for by the reduction of the duty on sugars, and the small introduction of foreign corn during the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The Excise, on the contrary, notwithstanding the large reduction of the duty on glass and other articles, will present an increase on the quarter estimated at £50,000. In the Post Office there will be an increase, but not so great an extent as might have been expected, as the increasing extent of business in that department has brought with it a heavy expenditure. In Stamps and Taxes there will be an increase, and also in the Miscellaneous; but in the latter is included money received from China, amounting to about £400,000. The Property-tax will exhibit a small decrease, arising from the postponement of the dividends by the Act of last session. In the other branches of the Revenue there is little alteration. On the whole, we understand that the Quarter's Revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, will show a decrease of about £300,000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFFAIR IN ALGERIA.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Algiers, with further details of the position and means of Abd-el Kader. The number of tents of his *deira* is estimated at 1660, a number which would imply a population of from 5000 to 6000 souls. To these are to be added the contingents which may be furnished by the Sahara tribes, subject to his influence. These additions would give him from 3000 to 4000 troops, of which 300 would be regular troops. Muley Aberhaman continues to recruit men, it is said, for an expedition against the *deira* of his troublesome visitor. The heat at Algeria was so great between the 23rd and 25th ult., that two battalions of the 58th Regiment of the line, in garrison at Kouba and Birkadem, and who were ordered to work on the Chiffa road, lost three men by a *coup de soleil* before they reached Bouffick. On the 24th, at Algiers, the thermometer in the shade was 33 of the centigrade scale, or 95 Fahrenheit; at Blidah it was 43 of the centigrade scale, and 119 Fahrenheit; and at Milianah and Medeah at 52 of the centigrade scale, and 126 of Fahrenheit; a sirocco prevailing over that part. Marshals Solt and Bugeaud were expected in Paris at the end of the week, until which day nothing would be finally determined as to the proposed expedition against Abd-el Kader. M. Bois le Comte, Ambassador from France at the Hague, has been appointed Ambassador for France at the Court of Rome. The King and Queen of Prussia are to be sponsors of the son of the Prince Royal of Hanover. The Emperor of Russia has charged Count Woronzow Darck, Master of the Ceremonies of the Imperial Court, with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, during the absence of the Count de Nesselrode.

PORTUGAL.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 3rd ult. They state that the vintage, which has just commenced, is the worst that has been known in Portugal for the last two years. Owing to the great quantity of rain that has fallen during the summer the grapes are very watery, and, while some are rotten, others are quite green. This evil, unfortunately, is not local, but extends throughout the whole country. Although, according to the last statement laid by the Government before the Cortes, the deficit had been converted into a surplus of thirty nine contos for the current year, the Portuguese finances seem to be gradually falling back into their former disorder, for the public employees are already some months in arrears of their pay; and the Government, besides anticipating the monthly instalments payable by the tobacco contractors up to May next, has been obliged to raise a loan of 500 contos, and, it is said, is endeavouring to obtain a further accommodation to a still greater amount. The new steamer, *Conde do Tujal*, lately purchased in England, for the service of the tobacco contractors, has captured a smuggling schooner on the coast of Algarve, laden with tobacco and tea, and sailing under Portuguese colours.

"THE ECLAIR" STEAMER.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the frightful mortality on board the *Eclair* steam-sloop, and her arrival at the Motherbank, with the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying from her mainmast head, emblematic of death on board. We now annex a representation of the ill-fated vessel; with the relative positions of the Lazaretto, and a foreign ship at the Motherbank, performing quarantine. The calamity has been officially investigated, and we annex the Report:—

The quarantine papers reached this office on the afternoon of Monday, the 29th ult., when the Superintendent General of Quarantine was immediately sent for. He happened to be out of town at the moment, but early the following morning (Tuesday, the 30th) he proceeded, together with Mr. Arnott, to the Motherbank; and enclosed in their report upon the whole case, by which it will be seen that no time was lost in affording every possible relief to both the sick and the healthy, and that the vessel was all along provided with ample medical assistance, two surgeons being on board.

Council Office, Oct. 4.

C. C. F. GREVILLE.

"TO C. C. F. GREVILLE, ESQ."

October 3, 1845.

"Sir,—Agreeably to instructions from the Lords of her Majesty's Council, we proceeded to the quarantine station at the Motherbank early on the morning of the 30th, to inquire into the particulars connected with the mortality and the prevalence of a malignant fever on board her Majesty's steamer *Eclair*, which arrived on the evening of the 28th ult., from the coast of Africa. Having gone alongside, and interrogated the Commander Harston and Surgeon Bernard, the following is the result of our inquiries:—

"The *Eclair* sailed from Devonport in November last, having a crew of 146 officers and men, for the coast of Africa, on which station she remained until the 23rd of July last, up to which period she had lost nine men from the common coast fever. Four days after sailing from Sierra Leone, one man died with fever and black vomit, the first case of the kind which had taken place; this man had been brought on board on the morning of the 23d, having been the three previous days on shore. During her voyage to Gambia and Goree Buena Vista, where she arrived on the 21st of August, eighteen were attacked with the same fever, with black vomit, of which number thirteen died. At Buena Vista, the disease continued to spread rapidly amongst the crew, when permission having been obtained from the Portuguese Governor, it was determined to land the crew, sick and well, and purify the vessel. A fort was appropriated for the accommodation of the seamen and sick, and the officers obtained lodgings in the town. Every measure was taken to purify the ship by washing and whitewashing, fumigation, &c., all the Kroomen remaining on board with the exception of six employed in attendance upon the sick. The disease, however, continued to prevail amongst the officers and men on shore, thirty-one men having died between the 21st of August and the 13th of September.

"Under these circumstances a consultation was held by three naval surgeons, and upon their report and recommendation it was determined that the steamer and crew should proceed to England. The ship's company were in consequence re-embarked, and sailed on the 18th of September. Captain Escourt, having been taken ill the day before leaving Buena Vista, died on the 16th. At Buena Vista, the assistant surgeon Harte, of the *Eclair*, died, when Mr. Maclure, a naval surgeon, passenger in the *Grouler*, and Mr. Coffy, assistant-surgeon of the *Grouler*, volunteered their services on board; here also seven seamen volunteered from the *Grouler*. Dr. Maclure died on the voyage to Madeira, and one of the volunteer seamen was taken ill of the fever and recovered.

"Upon the arrival of the steamer at Madeira, the authorities refused permission to communicate with the shore, as had been previously done by the French at Goree; but at this island Mr. Bernard, a naval surgeon, volunteered his services, and was received on board, with two seamen. From the day of her sailing from Madeira, the 21st of September, up to this date, the 30th, seven deaths have taken place from the fever, and eight new cases have occurred, viz:—

Deaths.		Fresh cases.
2 on the 21st of September	1 on the 22nd of September.	
1 — 25th —	1 — 23rd —	
1 — 26th —	2 — 25th —	
1 — 28th —	3 — 26th —	
1 — 29th —	1 — 29th —	
1 — 30th —		

"The fever still prevailing on board, the first measure deemed necessary was that the ship should be kept in strict quarantine.

"2. That the healthy should be separated from the sick. The steamer was therefore ordered to the Foul Bill Quarantine Station at Stangate creek; and an arrangement having been made with the Lords of the Admiralty, by which two ships in ordinary, with a proper supply of bedding, &c., were ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Quarantine at Stangate, with the view of personally superintending the arrangements, we proceeded to Stangate creek, and having ascertained the number of officers and men who had hitherto escaped an attack of the fever—viz., forty-one, they were directed to be immediately transferred to the *Revenge*, having first undergone the operation of ablution, and afterwards supplied with clean clothing and bedding. All those who had recovered from the fever, together with such number of convalescents as were in a state to be moved, were directed to be transferred to the *Bonbow*, leaving only on board the steamer the sick, and such number of officers and men as the commander might think necessary; the Kroomen also to remain on board (not one of whom had been attacked with fever), excepting such number as might be thought necessary to assist on board the *Revenge* or *Bonbow*.

"Since the 30th ult., three seamen have died, but we are happy to state that no fresh case of fever has occurred since the 29th ult., and that at present there are only two men confined to bed with the fever, and eleven convalescents, under the care of the two medical officers, a surgeon and assistant surgeon, who have been on board ever since the *Eclair* sailed from Madeira; and we have a confident hope, from the present state of the crew and the measures adopted, that the progress of the disease is arrested.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
"W. Pym, Superintendent General of Quarantine
"JAMES M. ARNOTT."

The *Eclair* is moored right in the middle of the Medway, off Stangate Creek, while the *Revenge* and *Bonbow* are, at their usual moorings, close on the opposite shore. From the direction the wind has been in since her arrival, they have been able as yet to keep well to windward of her. She has the yellow flag, with a black ball in the centre, flying, and her rigging is crowded with hammocks and bedding. It is no wonder, then, that they should be anxious to steer clear of her. It is stated that Sir William Pym, the Superintendent General of the Quarantine Service, has been down, and, with Captain Loch, the Captain-Superintendent of the Stangate Creek station, has been personally superintending the arrangements.

The medical officer doing duty on board the *Eclair* has also been attacked with fever. Dr. W. Rogers, assistant surgeon of the *Ocean*, in pursuance of orders from the Admiralty, proceeded to take medical charge on Sunday last. The sick occupy one hulk, the healthy whites and the convalescents another.

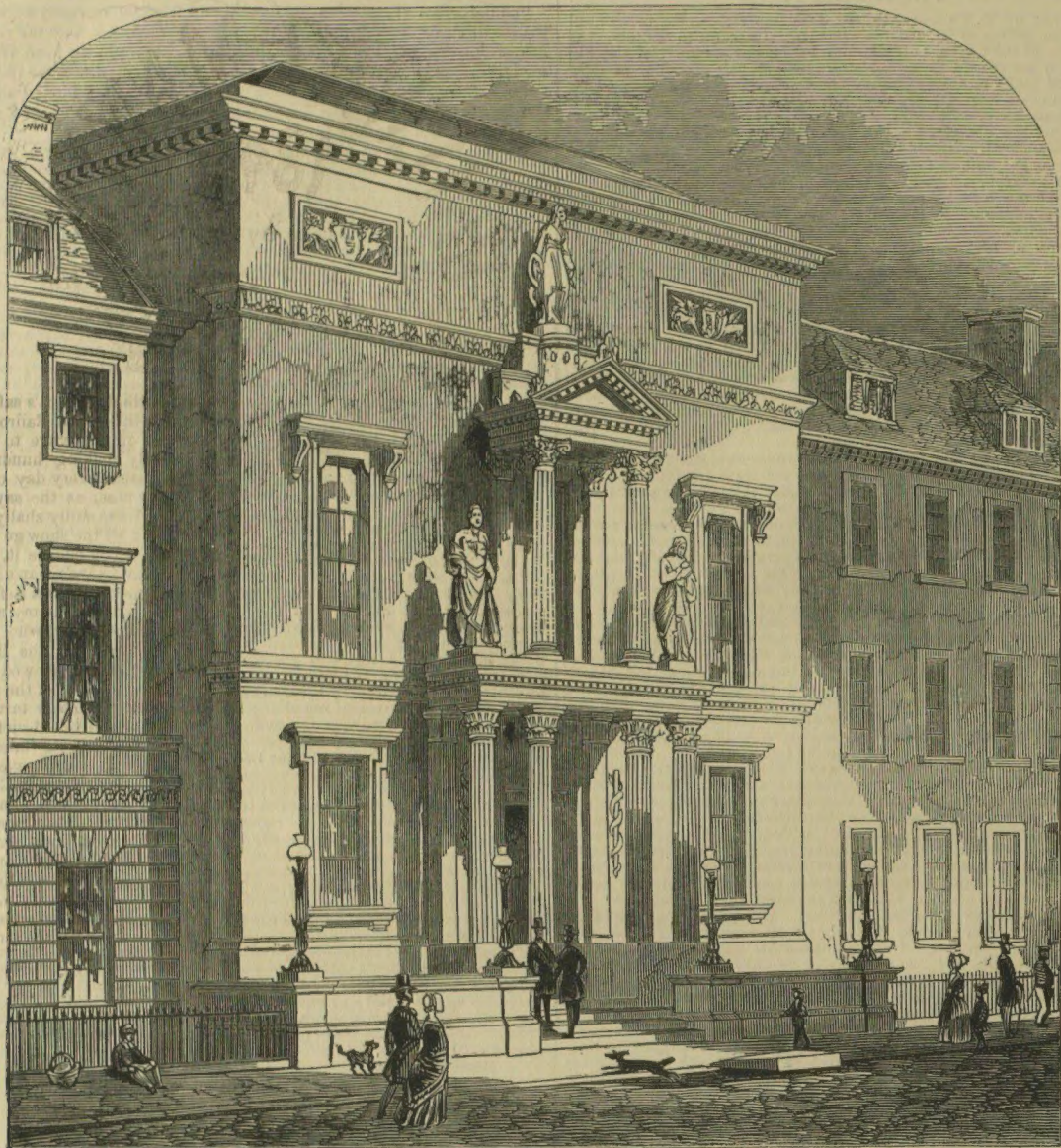
The last marine artilleryman, who took the fever on board the *Eclair*, died on Tuesday, and was buried in the quarantine ground.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The sick have not yet been removed from the *Eclair*! A demand was made on Tuesday for another hulk to contain them; and one is to be towed up to Stangate Creek into which to remove them. The survivors and the convalescent occupy the *Bonbow* and the *Revenge* (hulks) respectively, while the medical officers, with the sufferers, are still on board the pest ship. One man died on Monday night, and was buried next day. The medical officer who brought the *Eclair* round is still very dangerously ill, and the assistant-surgeon of the *Ocean* has gone on board to take charge. He has now been joined by Dr. John G. Stewart, late surgeon of the *Alfred* frigate, who, while on a visit on Friday last, volunteered to go on board, and take charge of the sick; but the authorities, having no order, declined his services, and advised him to offer them at the Admiralty, which the Doctor accordingly did. They were accepted, it would seem, and he joined the ill-fated ship on Tuesday morning. One of the lieutenants—Isaacson—was attacked on Tuesday morning."

THE ACCIDENT AT THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, YARMOUTH.—An important question has arisen as to the costs of the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who met their deaths by the falling of the Yarmouth Suspension Bridge some months ago. It appears that the coroner, contrary precedent where so many lives are lost, has charged for seventy nine inquisitions: coroner's fees, £1 6s. 8d. each, and jury-men's and officers' fees. By the 7th Will. 4, and 1st Vic. c. 68, the coroner is required, immediately after the inquest, to pay all fees and charges before he can make out his bill to the county, &c. In the present case the coroner, after the verdict was returned, adjourned the case *sine die*, in order to adjust the claims for finding the bodies, jury-men's fees, &c. (the last alone amounting to £25); they have, however, never been recalled. It has been said that Mr. Baron Alderson has expressly held that the authority of the coroner ceases after such an adjournment. The coroner, therefore, not having complied with the Act of Parliament, will have his charges considerably curtailed, as the council cannot, on that ground, even were they disposed, grant the extra 6s. 8d., and the question of the £1 for each will be decided at the quarter sessions.

NEW PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

"The practice of physic," saith Maitland, the venerable historian, "having been greatly abused in Edinburgh by foreign impostors, quacks, empirics, and illiterate persons, both men and women, who, without the least knowledge of that learned science, audaciously presumed to practise as Physicians, not only to the scandal of that noble art, but to the great danger and destruction of the health and lives of his Majesty's subjects; the considerations whereof induced the King, by his letters patent of the twenty-ninth of November, anno, 1681, to



NEW PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH.

erect certain Physicians in Edinburgh, and their successors, into a body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession by the name, style, and title, of 'The President and Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.'

This charter excluded any but licentiates from practising medicine under a penalty of forty shillings, scarcely the amount of two modern fees; a lenient penalty, which successive acts have repealed. The College also had the unenviable privilege of searching and inspecting, twice in every year, "all drugs and medicine within the jurisdictions of Edinburgh and Leith; and such as shall be found bad and unwholesome shall be thrown into the streets and destroyed." Probably, from the unpleasant nature of a duty, which involved the emptying of such slops as apothecaries of old dealt in, the learned body have for a long time discontinued the exercise of this privilege.

The College first held its meetings in the Erogate; but the building becoming ruinous, they erected, towards the end of the last century, a large and handsome edifice in George-street, which lost much of its effect from receding too much from the main line of street. It was situated immediately opposite to St. Andrew's Church, which has the opposite fault of protruding unduly upon the footpath. This drew from a sensible traveller the remark, that "the forwardness of the Clergy,

and the modesty of the Physicians, had spoiled one of the finest streets in Europe." The old Hall, besides being a good architectural object outside, was a well-fitted and commodious one within, and quite adequate to the wants of the learned body. But the site on which it stood was coveted by the managers of the Commercial Bank, and they made a tempting offer for its purchase. Instead of adapting the Hall to the purposes of a bank, the affluent buyers have pulled down every stone of it, and are erecting upon its site one of the handsomest banking houses in Scotland.

The Physicians then removed to Queen-street, which runs parallel to George-street, and also (though at some two miles distance) to the Frith of Forth, of which a view is commanded by the inhabitants from the upper windows of their houses. Of the new Hall, we present our readers with a sketch. The top figure of the façade is that of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health. The other two represent Esculapius and Hippocrates. They are sculptured by Mr. Alexander Ritchie, a pupil of Thorwaldsen. The building forms a pleasing ornament to the street, but is a pretty, rather than an imposing structure.

The Edinburgh College of Physicians consists, at present, of Dr. Wm. Beilby, president, Dr. R. Renton, vice-president, with forty resident fellows, and ninety three who do not reside in the city. The forty

form but a proportion of the rest of the faculty settled in the metropolis of the North, which may be designated

A place where Physicians most do congregate.

We question if there be a city in the world where so many of the inhabitants, as those of Edinburgh, are entitled to write M.D. after their names. The fellows of the College, however, form the *élite* of the local practitioners of Edinburgh.

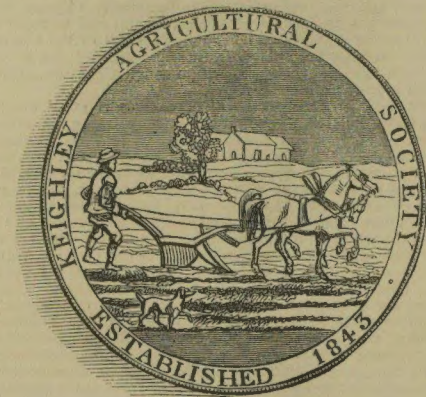
KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The above handsome Prize Medal has been struck for the Agricultural Society of Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was awarded to the



PRIZE MEDAL OF THE KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

successful exhibitors at the Annual Exhibition, held on Wednesday last. The entries, we were assured by our Correspondent, were very numerous, and a fine show was expected. The Medal is a pleasing Bucolic design, ap



PRIZE MEDAL OF THE KEIGHLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

propriate yet not common-place, and highly creditable to the taste and skill of the artists.

JENNY LIND.

"So veiled beneath the simplest guise,
Thy radiant genius shone."

Thanks to our Frankfort correspondent we are enabled to publish an accurate likeness of the "Schwedische Nachtigall," as the fair Jenny Lind is called in Germany, and as she is likely to be designated wherever this Swedish nightingale shall be heard. The fame of the sunny sky of Italy for singers is doomed to be rivalled in northern regions. Russia sent us a tenor with a beautiful organ in Ivanoff; Norway has produced an Ole Bull, the child of passion on the violin; Sweden exported to Paris a *Sylphide* in Lucile Grahn, who, by the side of Taglioni, has won plaudits; and the *habitués* of the Italian Opera, in the French capital, were one day startled by hearing a Swedish *prima donna*, the *Fraulein* Nissen, sing with Grist, and participate in the ovations bestowed on the *Diva*. But, wonder upon wonder! Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer—who, since the decay of the gifted Falcon's voice, has been on the search for years for a *prima donna*, and who, by some musical wags, has been pronounced to be the real "Wandering Jew"—selects a Stockholm singer to fill the void left by Falcon and Malibran; and the throne which Grist undisturbed had filled for such a lengthened period, in Paris and London, is to be disputed by this northern nightingale. And there is the famed Jenny Lind before you. Look at her well. You cannot pronounce those features to be beautiful; nay, ungallant critics might call her plain; and yet, beneath that "simple guise" a "radiant genius" may indeed be recognised. Rather above the middle height, Jenny Lind is slender, but particularly graceful in figure and action. She is



"THE ECLAIR" STEAMER, AND "THE LAZARETTE," OFF THE MOTHERBANK, — (SEE P. 230.)



JENNY LIND, THE CELEBRATED SWEDISH VOCALIST.

very fair, with a profusion of beautiful auburn tresses, but it is entirely in the expression of her eyes, that the truly great *artiste* will be identified; the feeling and intelligence of these bright orbs are unmistakeable. Jenny Lind was born at Stockholm, on the 8th of February, 1820. Her parents were poor, and kept a school. From an early age the beauty of Jenny's voice was remarked. A composition once heard was retained in her memory, and she could sing it off note by note. A musical teacher of the name of Crolius introduced her to Count Pucke, the Director of the Court Theatre, and through this introduction she became a pupil of the Stockholm Conservatorium, where her progress was astonishing. Her memorable *début* in Agatha in Weber's "Der Freischütz," will never be forgotten in the Stockholm theatrical annals. In Weber's "Enryanthé," and as *Alice* in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," her triumph was equally signal. Resolved to pursue her musical studies, she went to Paris, for the advantage of taking lessons of Manuel Garcia. She was thunderstruck at her first interview with that *maestro*, when he told her, "Mon enfant, vous n'avez plus de voix." The fact was, that the organ, from overwork, had been weakened in volume. Garcia recommended her to abstain for three months from practice to recover from the fatigue. Subsequently she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who heard her sing, at a trial with a full orchestra at the Grand Opera, three *scenas* from "Norma," "Robert," and "Der Freischütz." Meyerbeer was in raptures, and immediately engaged her for the Berlin Opera. In less than two months she studied and acquired the German language, an evidence of the facility with which she can master foreign tongues. She made her *début* in 1844, in "Norma," and at once took her position as a first rate *artiste*. The only original part she has yet sustained has been in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Since that period it has been one continued career of successes wherever she has been heard. The Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre went expressly to Berlin, to engage her, and she signed an agreement with Mr. Bunn, for twenty performances, either for last May, or the present month of October. The delay was specified, to enable her to learn the English language. We have not the slightest doubt but that she will honourably keep faith with Mr. Bunn; but the precise period of her *début* will be delayed, inasmuch as, through the intervention of the King of Prussia, she has entered into a fresh engagement, from the 1st of November next, for three years, at terms

little short of £4000 per annum, with two months' *congé* during the year—which leave of absence may be purchased by the Berlin Director for £240. Most liberal offers have been also tendered to her by Mr. Lumley's agents, for her Majesty's Theatre; but we repeat the expression of our belief, that, whenever her *début* takes place in this country, it will be on the Drury Lane boards: the high character Jenny Lind bears forbidding the belief that she will depart from a written contract, signed in presence of the Earl of Westmoreland, our Ambassador in Berlin, one of her best patrons. The writer of this little narrative of Jenny Lind had the good fortune to hear her at Frankfurt last month, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." The house was crowded to excess, and even the side scenes were filled with auditors, disappointed of places in front of the curtain. The sensation that she created in the part of *Amina* can only be compared to that which was wont to attend the delineations of Malibran in the same part, and that is awarding the highest possible praise to the Swedish Syren. Jenny Lind has a voice of extraordinary compass, the only defect in which is a deficiency of volume in the medium portion of the register. Her upper notes are delicious, as clear as a bell, and she warbles with the facility of a nightingale. Whilst her execution is of the most brilliant kind, nothing can approach the exquisite propriety and aptness of her *cadenzas*; they always come in at the happy moment; she never sacrifices sense to sound. Her simplicity of style is indeed most rigid; but this charming naturalness it is which goes so home to the hearts of her hearers. Her shake is perfect—truly marvellous—proving that she must have an intuitive knowledge of her art, as well as the best culture. Her style is full of impulse; or, as the French have it, of *abandon*. In the absence of all stage trickery or conventionalism may be distinguished this child of genius. Her opening cavatina in the presence of *Amina's* friends, and her *finale* were contrasted with the highest skill. In the first, was the modest, subdued expression of joy—in the last, the triumphal outbreak of rapture at being restored to *Elvino*. The untiring energy of this last vocal display, after two encores, electrified the band as well as the audience. Never shall we forget the energy of the conductor, Professor Guhr, a first-rate musician—he, throwing away his *bâton*, clapped his hands furiously over the stage lamps after the exhibition of wondrous power on the part of Jenny Lind.



NEW BETTING ROOM, NEWMARKET.

The New Betting Room was instituted in the autumn of last year for the accommodation of those visitors to Newmarket who had previously, and with good reason, made loud complaint of the absence of such a desideratum. The New Betting Room stands on the site of Messrs. Weatherby's old

offices, which was adapted to its present purpose by Mr. George Tatter sail, of Pall-mall. It immediately adjoins the Jockey Club Rooms (which were given by mistake for this locality in a former number), and is attended by all the visitors to Newmarket—habitual and casual—due care being taken by a responsible committee to exclude the black sheep from the fold.



O YOU think, Sir, it's safe to venture a little upon Railroads, for I get quite savage to see every body making hundreds and thousands every day close under my nose, as the saying is, whilst I am shilly shallying and letting all the show go by; why, would you believe it, Sir, I curled our Baker's man's hair the other day to make a Referee of him! Thus spoke my most sapient Hair-dresser, who had got inoculated with the Railroad disorder, and showed the foregoing symptoms of the present plague. At every turn do you meet with excited victims brimful of wondrous tales of somebody with nothing yesterday and to day rolling in thousands, how, they dont exactly know, but that he has done the right thing. You walk quietly into your Butcher's, on your way to town, with your mind, that is the mind of your stomach, nicely balanced between a loin or a leg for the morrow's dinner, when the hitherto quiet obese slaughterer leaves with the most alarming vivacity a half dismembered leg of mutton, taking no heed of the servant girl who has been told to make haste, and who taps the blue dish with the street-



door key, unmindful of all except the young man with the hammy face and blue blouse, (who amuses himself with giving killing looks at her, and killing slaps at the blue bottles); all these are as nothing to him, he leaves them to take care of themselves, and takes you by the button into his back parlour, and asks you as a man of business which is the line that is sure to tell, as he will upon your word write for five hundred shares; for the man at the little cag-mag shop round the corner, wrote for a bushel of shares that went up ever so much, and nobody knows what he has made. Even your Baker, a careful Scotchmen, apologises for intruding upon you, but begs you to inform him where some crack-jaw named Line



either in Wales or the Continent, is situated, as he has paid his first deposit, and should like to have some better security for his money than the zinc plate against some doorway in the City which has the aforesaid out-of-the-way name upon it.

A little apple faced Government clerk, a most simple-minded cultivator of bulbous roots, whose only care was his blue bag, which he daily carried empty or full to the office and back, met me the other evening, but the smile had passed from his face and his brow was clouded. Here's times, said he, this is a land of freedom? gammon! Every man's house his castle? pooh! You know my garden? the tulips, the dahlias, the little fountain, the never-mind! its all up with me and with them, the railroad is coming to destroy that which has taken my life to perfect; they promise remuneration; what can they give me; is it to be supposed that I can shave at my window, with a roaring snorting engine and train whisking by, within a foot of my nose, or that any decent woman can lay in bed, with the world rushing by on a line with her bedroom window.

They got over my garden wall the other night; I heard them; I lifted my window slowly and mistook them for thieves; I was not to know; I fired bang! something fell with a plump and away scampered the lot. I bustled into the garden to catch the wounded bird, and found that I had shot a Theodolite. The next day a polite note came to say that they had got all they wanted and that I might keep the Theodolite to see how far it was into the middle of next week—ruffians, Sir. I wish you a good morning, Sir! and he departed grumbling on his way.

The poor Country! Everybody's brain is turned; trade is topsyturvy; the cobbler no longer sticks to his last, and every man gets into a new line. It seems settled that the face of nature shall only be seen through a grille, for the iron-ways are fast netting it over, and the only thing now to avoid, in your choice of a Line, is jostling against a rival sanctioned by Parliament, which will not long be possible. How is this wonderful revolution managed? Simply enough—more simply than the majority of dabbles imagine. Some speculative young gentlemen unfolds his school-map, and stands his compasses on their legs, dips his pen in red ink, and marks out a Line—no matter where to, so that it is not across the Channel—this would be too much, at present, for there Nature gives them a positive cut: he is the projector! He then takes a Street Directory, and, amidst Bankers, Merchants, and Baronets, if possible, seeks for his Directors. This, well seasoned with a few Cheltenham superannuated Majors and Colonels, does very well, but much better if he can hook a Lord or two; but this is now becoming easier every day, for they do condescend to nibble, and, at the same time, allow their Right Honourable Ladies to dabble pretty largely—indeed it has almost entirely superseded Cards. He then boldly sketches out some provisionally-registered North Nibble'em, or any other name that strikes his fancy, with branches everywhere; capital, £8,000,000, in shares of £25 each; deposit, £2 12s. 6d. per share; with power to decrease the capital to £1,000,000, should the branches be carried out by auxiliary companies. The prospectus is soon filled with the Engineers, Solicitors, Interim Secretary, Bankers, &c., who all equally neglect their legitimate business, to go it by steam. This slight arrangement makes the projector, or Frankenstein, of the Demon!

As soon as this is completed, the newspaper swells with the mighty scheme, and hangs out an advertisement longer than anybody ever read, stating the advantages to be superior to those of any other Line—in fact, it palpably shows that you can actually coin money without being called to an account for it. There is found at the conclusion of it a delicate hint as to the form of the Letter of Application, showing the timid and the ignorant how to apply for the aforesaid valuable scrip, and, at the same time, stating that, after Monday, the — of —, all applications for shares, even from their own respected mothers, or bosom friends, must be refused. Away rush all the titled, the lovely, the respectable, and the tag-rag and bob-tail; they watch, they pant, tortured with apprehension; at last the Letter of Allotment comes, the Company being satisfied of the high respectability of the party applying, from the reference, who, in nine cases out of ten, is a respectable-looking old vagabond, with powdered hair and spectacles, who does the reference business at 2s. 6d. per head, which enables him to lodge in a respectable house, the better to carry on the dodge. This difficulty got over, the fortunate holder of the letter turns his hungry eyes about for a victim. He rushes to the Lane, which swarms with the busy speculators; the hum of many voices proclaims the temple of the Goddess, who is not so ladylike a young woman as is supposed, if you may judge by the shabby appearance of her votaries who cumber the footpath at the entrance with their squabbling. Here frets and fumes the millionaire, and the man with nothing but a hard egg in his pocket and his letter of promise; they are up at one premium; the letter is sold by a broker, who retains the seller to sign the necessary parliamentary document, as having accepted those shares of the Company. He seizes the difference (one pound profit on each share), buys himself a suit of clothes, and becomes respectable—outside. Then, with all the effrontery that a new coat gives him, and with the aid of a real dinner, he dashes at each new Rail, as it is announced—sells his Letters at any premium—and is deaf to any future call.

There is a curious animal among the speculators called a Stag, who works the oracle with immense perseverance; he not only writes in his own name, but in fifty others for shares in everything and anything. Proteus-like, he is either the applicant or the referee, gives himself an excellent character to all inquirers, and changes his dress as often as his Railroads—signs Jack Robinson in a broad-brimmed hat, and John Nokes in a narrow-brimmed gossamer. In fact, he does wholesale forging with the greatest gravity and decorum. One or two of these animals have been caught and kept for public view; but there is a number yet undiscovered, who hide their horns amidst the rush and press of the insane multitude of speculators.

Every available doorway is crowded with flaming zinc plates from the scraper to the fan-light, and covered with names of Railways, from Shoreditch to Whitechapel; from the Elephant and Castle to the Pyramids. Die-sinkers and engravers are driven to the verge of desperation by excited projectors and directors, who all want their plates at a Railroad pace—penny-a-liners, accident and on dit makers, are out of work; the colossal advertisements of Railways have completely jammed the news into a contemptible corner. Papers entirely devoted to the mania of the times have started into existence and flourished beyond precedent. Friends no longer meet you with the kind inquiry of "How's your family?" but with eager grasp ask "How's your Railway?" The out-of-town of 1843 is no longer out of Town, instead of omnibus distance. It is now Railroad distance; a man talks of going thirty miles home to dinner with perfect nonchalance; nor does it create surprise for a friend to be talking to you at mid-day in Cornhill of something he saw in Birmingham that morning as he sat at breakfast. "Slow and sure," the adage of our grandmothers, has exploded—"The rapids are near;" he who can't "go along, keep moving," had better be buried. Every study is put aside for the study of locomotion. Boys to be available must be engineers, to walk about with theodolites and magnified dog-chains, for nothing will be attended to until we have lined the globe into a Railroad cage. That word line has become the staple one of the language: the world is mad upon it, so much so, that a country friend wrote to me the other day to buy him fifty shares in the Equinoctial Line.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL SPENCER.—The late Earl Spencer's remains were removed from Wiseton Hall, near Bawtry, yesterday (Friday), and were conveyed by railway, by a special train to Weedon, where the funeral cortege was formed; the deceased Earl's remains, by his express wish, being placed in the family vault in the village church of Brington, near Althorp, so that not the least unnecessary parade might be occasioned at the hall. The body was removed direct to the place of interment. All the arrangements were conducted in a private and unostentatious manner, agreeably to the late Earl's desire. Earl Spencer was present as chief mourner at the funeral of his venerated brother. The Hon. and Rev. George Spencer was also present.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. Hartway, who has for some years been employed by the Horticultural Society in making collections for their gardens at Mexico and Guatemala, has just been sent to California, which was explored for the same purpose some years since by the late Mr. Douglas. The fate of this last traveller was very tragical, for on his return home by way of the Sandwich Islands, he there fell into a pit dug for catching wild bulls, in which there happened to be one, when the infuriated animal gored him to death.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday evening, about eleven o'clock, as the *Citizen C* steamer, without passengers, was running down to her moorings, she came into collision with the ferry-boat plying between the Red-house, Battersea, and the White-house, Pimlico. The boat was upset, and Mr. Power, landlord of the Grenadier Tavern, Chester-mews, Chester-square, was unfortunately drowned.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres have little to complain of, on the score of patronage during the past week, as they have all been very well attended. At *DRURY-LANE*, the ballet of "The Marble Maiden" having been judiciously curtailed, bids fair to become popular, and will do good service to the treasury until some of the underlined novelties are produced. There is a report that *COVENT GARDEN* has been taken by Mr. Spicer, a gentleman of fortune, whose play of "Honesty," produced at this house, we noticed at some length in No. 144 of the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*. It is said he will open the theatre after Christmas, and make the legitimate drama the principal feature of his management. At the *ADDELPHI*, the last farce of "Seeing Wright" keeps the house in a continuous roar of laughter. The "Green Bushes" will be revived next week, upon the return of Mrs. Fitzwilliam; and the next novelty will be a dramatic adaptation, by Mr. Selby, of the ballet "Le Diable à Quatre." Now so popular in Paris. We understand there will be no recess before Christmas. At the *LYCEUM*, "Next Door" will, as we predicted, have a long run. The theatre will close towards the end of November, to which time it is calculated that the revival of "Aladdin," on Monday, will carry it on. The *PRINCESS'* manager has, at last, engaged Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews. Several novelties, in every department of dramatic writing, are undelined, and Mr. Macready appears as *Hamlet* on Monday. The *HAYMARKET* and *SADLER'S WELLS* have been alike pursuing the same steady remunerating course, with the legitimate drama; and on the opening night at the *OLYMPIC* we were unable to find even standing room some little time before the performances commenced. M. Philippe's wonderful performances, at the *STRAND*, have been also capitally attended, as the carriages waiting there at night testify.

We will now proceed to notice the novelties of the week.

PRINCESS'.

This elegant theatre opened for the season on Monday evening, and, if the announcements are carried out to the full, with every prospect of a most successful campaign. The present novelties, *en attendant* the more important productions, were confined to two slight pieces, which were both successful, and, backed by "Katherine and Petruchio," "The Brigand," and "A Court Ball," made up an agreeable, if not a very remarkable programme. The first of these, "Advice to Husbands," was admirably played by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. James Vining. The plot is too simple even for description, turning on the reconciliation of *Frank Trevor* to his wife, from whom he had been some time separated, through false suspicions, going to India in the mean while, and not being recognised by *Mrs. Trevor* on his return. Both the writing and construction were exceedingly neat, and the applause at the fall of the curtain was unqualified. The second novelty was a farce, entitled "The Man Without a Head," in which Mr. Compton played *Mr. Oblivion Top*, an absent gentleman, who gets into all sorts of dilemmas, from his total forgetfulness of everything that he has done, or in which he has been concerned. There is a quiet drollery in Mr. Compton's acting which is irresistibly ludicrous, and so the audience appeared to think. The piece introduced Mr. Robert Roxby to us, of whom, as a light comedian, we have before had occasion to speak in commendatory terms, being a lively, bustling, and gentlemanly actor. He is, we believe, the brother of Mr. W. Beverley, the scenic artist of the theatre; and different members of his family have long been connected with the dramatic profession in the provinces. He bids fair to prove an acquisition to the excellent corps of this house.

OLYMPIC.

Some months back, when we first saw the announcement of Miss Kate Howard's intended direction of this theatre, with her determination to restore it to the position it held under the Vestris' management, we expressed our doubts upon the probability of getting together a company of sufficient excellence to carry out these intentions, however earnest might have been the wish. And the result has proved that these doubts were not without foundation. The season commenced on Monday, and its inauguration was not accompanied by any very remarkable success. Some great improvements have, however, been made in the house: the pit has been rendered exceedingly comfortable, each seat being covered, and backed; the lower rows of the box seats have been separated from the upper ones, by a division similar to that at the Adelphi; and the interior has been entirely re-decorated.

The first piece was a drama entitled "The Queen of Bohemia, or London in 1664," written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, to whose industrious pen the theatre has been indebted for "The Road of Life," "The Artful Dodge," "Angels and Lucifer," and many more of its most popular productions. The present drama turns upon the fortunes of the hapless Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and daughter of James I., who married Frederick V., the Elector Palatine, and was grandmother to George I. A lively picture of the moral tableau of London at that period has been drawn by the dramatist, but the action was in some parts rather indistinct and complicated. The occupants of the gallery appeared to want the "Jolly Dicks" and "Jacks-in-the-Water" of former days, albeit the "Queen of Bohemia" was a praiseworthy attempt to raise their taste in this respect. After this came the musical farce of "Frightened to Death"—a piece entirely of the old school, produced some thirty years ago at Drury-lane, when Harley, Munden, and Knight performed the principal characters. On the present occasion, Mr. J. Browne, as *Jack Phantom*, kept the audience in a state of constant laughter, and played with great spirit. But this kind of piece is entirely *passé*; and we must protest against the hero's buff trousers with the broad black stripe down the sides, which did not strike us as befitting the toilet of a rattling man-about-town. When will the stage abjure conventionality?

The new extravaganza, by Mr. Leman Rede, is called "The Boyhood of Bacchus," and is written after the model of the old Olympic mythological burlesques. But it was, evidently, a little above the capacities of the performers, who appeared as much at home in the characters they were assuming, as if they had been performing a Greek drama by rote; and the audience, whose acquaintance with *Lempriere* was somewhat limited, did not seem to comprehend the allusions, which were plentifully scattered through the piece. Rhyme was set at defiance, and metre entirely overlooked, so that most of the points fell flat. Burlesque verse requires the nicest care and emphasis to make it tell: if this is not bestowed on it, it becomes the driest thing to listen to that can well be imagined. We do not remember to have seen a more utter absence of intention, than in this representation, on the part of the actors. From this condemnation we would, however, except a Miss Laidlaw, who performed *Mercury* very gracefully, and with much care and intelligence.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Amateurs are in anxious expectation of some operatic novelty. The "Enchantress" and "Bohemian Girl," the former Miss Romer and the latter Miss Rainforth, are now only attractive for the provincial visitors. The town *habitués* have now acquired perfect familiarity with every theme in these operas of Balfe, and the organ-grinders take care that "Woman's Heart" and "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls" shall not be forgotten. With a passionate love for Weber's melodies we cannot conscientiously sit out "Der Freyschutz" as now interpreted at Drury-lane; but the incantation scene and the yager chorus still suffice for the gaping multitude. Donizetti's "Lucia" is better adapted for the powers of our English vocalists, albeit a Frenchwoman, Madame Eugénie Garcia, enacts the heroine. A clever *artiste* is this sister-in-law of Malibran; she exhibits wonderful tact in the management of a very defective organ. What a singer Madame Garcia would make with Miss Romer's fine voice. The one has a noble organ and knows not how to use it; the other has little or no voice and manages it marvellously. It is astonishing to listen to Madame Garcia when she becomes really excited: one is here and there tempted to exclaim, "She is a truly great *artiste*." Allen is another instance of an admirable musician struggling with a weak voice. He is an excellent actor, and full of dramatic impulse, and, take him altogether, the best tenor we can now boast of. Weiss did good service in the concerted pieces, and Burdini is a painstaking singer, whose voice has been overworked.

We must record a protest against the Chorus—not for their singing, which is decidedly improving, but for their inattention to the business of the scene. It is too bad, during the exciting finale of the second act and the mad scene of *Lucia*, that the artists composing the Chorus should be indulging in fantastic tricks in the back-ground: the illusion is completely destroyed by such proceedings. Signor Schira will do well to explain to the professor who handles the drums, that his effects are intended to sustain the harmony, and not to drown it. Nothing can be more un-artist-like than his style of beating with such sound and fury. Is Artot, who played in the band of the Brussels Company last season, so soon forgotten? The conductor must keep the brass instruments down, and try and "pull out" some tone from the stringed instruments, if he wishes to improve the orchestra. The music of Adolphe Adam, in the "Marble Maiden," gains on every hearing; it is extremely pretty.

An *éclat* of an extraordinary nature took place on Thursday night, on the production of a "new grand divertissement," called "Une Fête Venitienne." This was announced to be "composed by, and produced under the direction of M. Pichler, Maître de Ballet," according to the bills. The divertissement consisted of an old scene of St. Mark, at Venice, painted by Stanfield, and a number of very old dances, executed by the inferior artists in very antique costumes. Certainly not a sixpence could have been expended in the *mise en scène*. The audience soon found out this fact, and, after a *pas de deux* by Mdlle. Adele and Mdlle. Potier, a cachucha duo by "Les Sœurs St. Louis," dissatisfaction was loudly expressed at a *pas Chinois* by Mr. W. H. Payne and Miss A. Payne, which had gone the round of the minor theatres some years since. The *pas*, after a tumult, was encored, the ayes carrying it. Then came a *pas de Foies*, and a Polka followed by M. Delferier and Mdlle. Louise, at the end of which, to the amazement of the audience, the curtain dropped, the stage lights were put out, and the orchestra departed. At first there was a burst of laughter, but then succeeded a storm of hissing, especially from the half-price visitors, who, arriving at nine o'clock, did not like the notion of being ejected at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. The yells became frightful, and there was that beating of the benches which portended their breaking up for missiles. After some delay, the stage-lights were seen to shine again, and the band returned one by one amidst shouts of derision. Mr. Bunn and Mr. Harley were in turn demanded. Eventually, the latter came forward amidst discordant noises, and spoke to the following effect:—"Ladies and gentlemen—(roars and yells)—will you hear me? (Cries of 'No, no!') yes, yes!" Let me explain. (Hisses.) I assure you on my honour—"Humburg"—that the fall of the curtain was entirely a mistake. (Shouts of 'No, no!' and 'Humburg!') If you wish for the Polka again, you shall have it. (Yells and cries of 'No, no!') After the "Tarantelle," which is announced in the bills, shall be danced." Mr

Harley suddenly retired at this period, amidst conflicting cries, in the midst of which the Polka was again danced by the above-mentioned artists, amidst an obligato accompaniment of sticks and thumping of the benches. The "Tarantelle" was gone through in the midst of a complete hurricane of disapprobation; and as the green curtain descended for the second time, at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, three successive groans were given, by way of *finale*; but, as the lights were extinguished, the audience departed, muttering their discontent.

DRAMATICAL AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

EISTEDDFOD.—The town of Abergavenny, on the 15th and 16th inst., will be the scene of much Welsh excitement, as the Bardic Meeting, or *Eisteddfod*, takes place on those days. The demand for lodgings is already great, as a number of distinguished persons as well as *litterati* are expected at the present assemblage, which is anticipated to excel all former ones. The Committee will give no less than thirty prizes for music, chiefly for competitions on the harp. Seven prize harps have been made for the occasion. Amongst the literary prizes will be one of eighty guineas for the best Essay on the Literature of Wales. Mr. H. B. Richards, the pianist and composer, and formerly pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, is appointed Musical Judge. A new *Cwmreigyddion* Hall, 130 feet in length and between 30 and 40 in breadth, has been erected by Mr. E. Lewis. There is an extensive gallery for harpers and singers, and a platform for the President and friends. A statue of Tâlesin, the ancient poet of Wales, executed in London by Mr. W. Jones, will be placed in the Hall. Lady Morgan, who has described the Bards of Erin, will attend, to make acquaintance with the Bards of Wales. Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Indian, will also be present at this national festival.—[Our artist will attend the meeting, and we shall publish illustrations in our forthcoming numbers.]

MISS DOLBY.—This accomplished vocalist has quitted England for Germany, having been invited by Mendelssohn to sing at the Leipzig concerts. Miss Dolby will visit Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna; and return to London next February.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The amateurs of sacred music will be rejoiced to learn that the performances at Exeter Hall commence on the 7th of November. **SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.**—We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to give some concerts on a large scale during the season for the performance of symphonies, overtures, &c., composed by English professors. The Chamber Concerts are announced for October 13, 27; November 11, 24; December 8 and 22. The Committee of Management this year consists of Messrs. J. Clinton, H. Graves, C. E. Horsley, J. Jay, H. B. Richards, C. E. Stephens, J. W. Thirlwall, J. A. Tutton, and H. Westrop. Mr. Baker is secretary, and Mr. J. Erat treasurer. At the Harp Saloon of the latter, in Berners-street, the quartet *soirées* will be given. The Society now consists of 83 Members and 75 Associates. It was formed in 1834; and the main object is to enable the British artist to have the opportunity of producing his works. Six hundred new compositions have been thus heard since 1834. We shall be rejoiced to find that the public performances with full band are resumed.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, Parts 30, 31, and 32. G. H. Davison.

This work appears to progress steadily in public estimation. Part 30 contains gleanings from Beethoven's "Fidelio," with English words, by Mr. Soane. We should prefer that every part of the opera had preserved its original form, although some tact has been certainly evinced in omitting the less pleasing movements with which the songs in their primitive state are intersected. We do not like the last movement of the trio "Vous dont la tendre bienfaisance" made into a song of two verses. No. 31 contains the music of the Queen's Bal Costume. Here we have the celebrated "Minuet de la Cour," with the Gavotte of Vestris, for some unknown reason, transposed from the key in which they have been hitherto invariably before published. The "Court Polonaise" is pleasing, albeit the same subject is to be found in one of Viotti's concertos, so well known to violin players. The remarks we have applied to "Fidelio," equally may be said of part 32, with Mr. Soane's words to Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The work is well got up, and certainly cheap, but little respect is manifested for the great masters, in mangling their productions for a popular purpose.

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET. J. Bingley.

This work is similar to the "Treasury" in design, and published at the same price, only that pictorial illustrations are appended.

I DREAMT I LIVED IN FAIRY CLIMES. CROUCH—"I HAVE NAEBODY NOW." Nelson.

The first of these ballads, in two flats, is a pleasing, unpretending melody, founded on the Balfie school—that is, not remarkable for its originality. The words are by Mr. Hayden, and the music by Mr. F. Rosenberg. The second is a Scotch ballad, composed by Mr. Simpson, in three flats—three-eight time.

LITERATURE.

REVELATIONS OF SPAIN. By T. M. HUGHES, Esq.

This is the second edition of a work published some time since, in which the author has introduced some interesting new matter. Numerous as have been the recent works upon Spain, we are inclined to give the preference to this, because, having some knowledge of the country ourselves, we believe these volumes contain a true picture of its political and social condition. Some recent tourists appear to have been rather disposed to throw an air of romance about Spain, if not at the expence of truth, at least with a view to increased effect. In the present work the aim appears to have been to speak of things as they are. "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," was evidently the principle upon which Mr. Hughes proceeded. The work throws very considerable light upon the political events of the last two or three years. The sudden fall of Espartero astonished even those who had watched events in Spain very minutely, and the great increase in the power of Narvaez was equally inexplicable. In this work, however, there is a succinct, impartial, and evidently authentic explanation of the incidents which led to the overthrow of the Duke de Victory. The calculations in regard to the duration of the power and influence of Narvaez are equally worthy of consideration. Let it not be supposed, however, that this is a mere dull political record. On the contrary, Mr. Hughes seems to have been at great pains to illustrate the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Spain, and the general condition of the country; and he has done so in a pleasant, impartial, and graphic vein. We can cordially recommend these two agreeable volumes.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH. By ACHILLE ALBITES, A.B., &c. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This Manual promises to teach the student how to speak French in Forty Conversations in Paris, divided into Four Days; and containing, besides the sentences relative to the ordinary circumstances of life, and the principal idioms of the French language, some notions on the country and its condition. Appended to the Conversations, are Notes, which the author describes as a Treatise on Parisian Pronunciation and French Grammar. Here is much to achieve within 180 pages; but, as a manual for the visitor to Paris, the little volume appears to be peculiarly well adapted.

FINE ARTS.

MEDAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The King of the French has just presented to Mr. F. Catherwood a large gold medal, in acknowledgment of a copy of that gentleman's splendid "Views of Ancient Monuments in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan." The medal is seven inches in circumference; on the obverse, it bears the profile of Louis Philippe in bold relief, precisely corresponding with the medallion portrait lately engraved in our Journal; on the reverse is inscribed, "Donné par Le Roi à M. Catherwood, 1845." The Regal acknowledgment is a fine production of medallist art, and Mr. Catherwood's superb work is comparatively meritorious as a work of graphic excellence; so that both are equally worthy of commendation.

THE LONDON ART-UNION PRIZE ANNUAL.—Sprigg, Great Russell-street.

The object of this work is to commemorate the taste of the fortunate holders of Prizes in the London Art-Union, by engraving the several pictures and sculptures purchased by them: accordingly, the present volume, a handsome folio, contains 250 such subjects. They are delicately executed in fine tint, and judiciously grouped, from three to five upon a page; and prefixed to the whole is a Description of the Plates, with the names of the Prizeholders; the amount of each Prize, its number, size, and cost; the subject, and name of the Artist. Among the latter are Flaxman, Westmacott, Thupp, Joy, Tennant, Allen, Warren, Hunt, Wilson, Vacher, T. S. Cooper, Jenkins, Havell, C. Landseer, Topham, Starke, Clatier, Pidding, Kidd, Clint, Elmore, Jutsum, Haghe, Boddington, Woolmer, Witherington, Pickersgill, Turner, Dawe, Vickers, Howse, Harding, Horsley, Collins, Creswick, Absolon, Penley, Varley, M'Jann, &c.; and had the selection been made purposely for publication, it could not have presented greater variety. The several engravings are of gem-like proportions; and the work being produced in elegant taste, we know not a more acceptable record of the progress of British art to recommend to our readers.

The work is to be produced annually: its utility must be obvious, for we agree with the publisher, that, "had there been a Pictorial Catalogue published of the Royal Academy, from its establishment, that catalogue would form the fullest commentary of the Arts of this country, and the richest and most interesting memoranda of the invaluable gems of our Gainsborough, Reynolds, West, and Wilson, extant, and a certain guide of date and history of a long list of works, some of which are now lost and never to be recovered."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States of America are the greatest edifice ever achieved by the Anglo-Saxon race. They are a living evidence of the stubborn vitality, of the consistent enterprise, of the sound judgment, of that sturdy variety of the old Teutonic stock. England came last to the great work of American colonisation. Rival nations had seized upon all that was deemed habitable in the New World. The English had to put up with a barren, inhospitable coast, under the inclemencies of an iron climate. Other powers exhausted their resources to secure the golden prize. The English Government abandoned the new settlements to the contingencies of private speculation. The results were such as no human wisdom could anticipate. The Mississippi valley withered in the hands of the French. Spain was beggared by the gold of her Peruvian and Mexican mines. England alone owed her wealth, and to a great extent her safety, to her Transatlantic possessions. New England and Virginia were the master pieces of English constructiveness. When the day of emancipation came, and the over-grown colonies felt able and impatient to shift for themselves, the superiority of the British over the southern races was yet more strenuously asserted. French levity and Spanish indolence gave way before American thriftiness and endurance. The Creole every where dwindled and vanished before the Yankee; and the day is not, perhaps, beyond the limit of human conjecture when the preponderant element shall have completed its work of irresistible, even although pacific invasion, when the Anglo-Saxon shall lord it all over the Continent. It is with little reason, we believe, and to little purpose, than an outcry has been raised in England against the late schemes of American aggrandisement. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of the Oregon territory by right of accretion, or by whatever name such conquests and usurpations may be designated, are matters of necessity. They are the obvious consequence of that onward impulse, of that *go-a-headism*, which can only be arrested by the desert or the ocean. The Yankees have already monopolised the name of Americans, and the day will perhaps be when their *universal nation* and the New World shall be utterly identified.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

CANNIBALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealanders are still cannibals. The practice has, through the exertions of the missionaries, greatly decreased, but is very far from being as yet extirpated. While the American exploring expedition was there, a chief had a boy of fourteen killed as a medicine for his son, who was sick, and the horrid prescription not effecting a cure, a girl of the same age was about to experience a similar fate; but, as Captain Wilkes tells us, "the timely interference of the missionaries prevented it." Mr. Browne speaks of an ogre, a chief of influence, named Tarra, who lives near Hokiang, who has devoured hundreds of human tongues—the favourite morsels. Children, it is said, were his favourite food. The head of this monster is, we are told, a phenological study, alimentiveness being particularly prominent. This custom was first mentioned by Cook; but although his statement has been repeatedly corroborated, its accuracy is often questioned, and even Dr. Diefenbach appears to think these natives only eat their enemies, and then with ceremonies and restrictions. A persuasion that the strength and courage of an enemy are transferred to the person who eats him, and a desire to indulge their strong feelings of revenge, are, in all probability, the causes of this frightful usage; but having once acquired this unnatural taste, there can be no doubt they gratified it under other circumstances—from a liking for the foul repast, as well as from superstitious fancies, as we have instanced above. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, speaks of "their great liking for the food." Cruise and Rutherford, in their respective narratives, testify to the same effect; and a chief told Mr. Earle, that "he had been born and reared in an inland district; fish they never saw, and the only flesh he then partook of was human." It is well known that cannibalism prevails, and has prevailed among nations far more civilized than New Zealand. Humboldt, in his work on the indigenous inhabitants of South America, describes it as practised by the Azteques of Mexico, and in the memoirs of Sir Stamford Raffles, there is a very precise account of it given as practised—and with new horrors—among the Battas, a populous nation of Sumatra, very considerably advanced in civilization. Criminals are by their laws eaten, and these laws allow of their being mangled and eaten while alive.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

CLOCKS IN CONNECTICUT.

The *New Haven Courier* contains an interesting account of the Clock Factory of Mr. Jerome in that city. This establishment is one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States. We cannot describe minutely the whole process of making a clock, or the life-like movement of the machinery; it would take more time and space than we can at present devote to this purpose. In short, the case, movements, plates, face, &c. which, when put together, form one of Jerome's celebrated "brass eight-day clocks," go through some fifty different hands before completed. One man can put together about seventy-five movements per day, while every part, from the first process to the finishing, goes on with equal rapidity. We learn from him that the greatest bulk of clocks which he anticipates making this year, are designed for European markets, and that he has already received orders from houses in London and Birmingham, England, a large house in Scotland, and also some quite extensive dealers in Canada. In fact, the Yankee clock is becoming a general favourite in England, almost entirely superseding the old Dutch clock, which has been long used there as a time-piece. He yearly consumes of the various articles used in the manufacture of clocks the following enormous quantities:—500,000 feet pine lumber; 200,000 feet mahogany and rosewood veneers; 200 tons of iron for weights; 100,000 lbs. of brass; 300 casks of nails; 1500 boxes of glass, 50 feet per box; 1500 gallons varnish; 15,000 lbs. wire; 10,000 lbs. glue; 30,000 looking-glass plates. 2400 dollars are paid yearly for printing labels, and for screws, saws, coal, and oil. Workmen employed, 75; paid wages yearly, 30,000 dollars; clocks made per day, 200; year, 50,000.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine*.

POETICAL INVITATIONS.

If all the young ladies who sit down to a piano to sing a song were to be taken at their words—that is to say, at the words of the poet, which, for the time being, they adopt as their own—much awkwardness might be the consequence. If the invitations that are frequently issued were to be literally accepted, we should have people rushing to willow glens the day after an evening party; or jumping into cabs and giving directions to the cabmen to drive "where the aspens quiver," "down by the shining river," whither they had been requested to "bring their guitar" by some siren of last night's *soirée*. Four or five years ago it was customary to recommend a whole roomful of company to hurry "Away, away, to the mountain's brow!" and many of our readers will recollect being intreated to "leave the gay and festive scene" considerably before supper, and to "rove 'mid forests green," for the purpose of watching the lingering ray "that shoots from every star;" which, as the stars happen to be innumerable, would have been a very endless business. To ask a gentleman to come and watch the rays that shoot from every star, is almost as bad as inviting him to come and count the "five million additional lamps" at Vauxhall, a task under which even Cocker must have fallen prostrate. The coyness with which a request for a meeting "by moonlight alone" is frequently conveyed, may be all very well in a crowded room full of guests, but if the solitary interview were to come off at the appointed hour, the strongest of female nerves might be shaken. As the invitation is general, any one present is at liberty to accept it, provided he fulfil the condition of coming alone; and if Spring-heeled Jack should happen to overhear the song, he might take it into his head—and heels—to keep the appointment.—*Cruikshank's Table Book*.

THE GREAT SPECULATION OF 1824-5.

Here there were signs of mercantile aberration—of the wildest and most reckless rashness. All that the extravagant hopes of the nation was founded upon consisted in the acknowledgment of the independence of the revolted colonies of Spanish America, and thence the opening of a boundless field for the employment of British capital. This was the sole pretext—formed the entire pivot of the extravagance of the period; loans to an enormous amount were sent out to the new governments, and various rival companies formed for mining operations, for improving the old and opening new mines of the precious metals. The shares of some of these companies, of whose objects not a single individual had any knowledge or certain information, rose to a most exorbitant premium. For example, shares in the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company sold for £158, though only £10 had been paid for them; and those of the Real del Monte, on which £70 had been paid, sold for £1350. Other speculations equally delirious were launched. In the commencement of 1825 the new joint stock companies amounted to 276, of which the aggregate capital amounted to 174 millions. For most of these ventures there was no adequate, no rational, tentative: they were bubbles merely, and one cannot without astonishment revert to the infatuation which produced them.—*Railway Speculation*—*Wade's London Review*.

THE CORAL TRADE.

From preference, the large coral is sent from Naples to Russia, the pink of the first quality to China, that of inferior quality to Poland, and the *barbarosca* and *roba chiare* to India. The lowest qualities have long been used in the slave-trade, which is, however, daily diminishing. The city of Algiers is one of the connecting points of that Israelite net which is spread all over the commercial world. It employs already, every year, about 200,000 francs worth of little bits, the carving and polishing of which occupy several Jewish families, and then sends them into the interior of Africa. The Jews of Algiers have, in Africa and in Europe, the best-established connection for the extension of this branch of trade.—*New Sporting Magazine*.

THE ROMAN TABLE.

The Romans had no word for table cloth in the language. Even Augustus could not please the eye of Virgil with a beautiful pattern in damask. The interposition of a purple duster between the various pauses of the repast, afforded a very poor substitute. In fact, the linen department seem to have been supplied on the same principle that regulates an establishment at Stockwell or Chelsea—every guest brought his own napkin; and why not his fork and silver spoon? The absence of knives was simply owing to taste—they had them; but only the carver thought it worth while to employ them. In the mode of serving a dinner we notice one peculiarity that might be imitated with advantage; the dishes were not brought in singly, but a complete course was placed on the table in trays, which were frequently remarkable for the splendour and costliness of the workmanship and materials. The dishes varied from clay to silver, adorned with engravings, and the most delicate curiosities of the chaser.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

RAILROADS IN IRELAND.

The incipient symptoms of an universal locomotive mania are now rife in Ireland. Their influence pervades all ranks and all places. They are prevalent over the entire face of the land. East, north, west, south, meetings have been convened for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing, by means of railroads, more facile communication between the different localities. Old projects are revived—new ones are started: both are discussed. Our ardent, enterprising neighbours and fellow-subjects are taking up this question with a zeal commensurate with the natural enthusiasm of the national character. And we are glad that it is so; we are glad that they are devoting their attention earnestly to matters which, whatever be the ultimate result, must lead to much immediate practical good; for a necessary first consequence of carrying all or any of the designs now contemplated into execution will be that—for a few years to come, at least—a wide, a regular, and comparatively remunerative field will be thrown open for the free labour of thousands of men, able and willing to work, of whose present condition "an owre true tale" of miserable idleness could be told. We are glad that a spontaneous spirit of enterprise has thus prompted them into an exertion to serve themselves, without dallying their time in expectation of State assistance. It is often the same in this respect, with nations as with persons—benefits thrust upon them are either unvalued or unavailing. The fiat of toil has gone forth as equally against mankind in an aggregate as an individual capacity. What men achieve for themselves in private or public are most prized, and most permanent. We are glad they have at last bestirred themselves on this point, and have determined upon a practical adoption of the maxim often urged upon them in other matters, "Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera." They have often expended as much energy, perseverance, intelligence, and unanimity in the pursuit of objects of political utilitarianism as could not fail of success, if devoted to the attainment of an amelioration of the social position of the many.

We enter not now into any disquisitions on the feasibility of this scheme or that—the propriety of running one line or another—the chances of such or such a route being more profitable, more adapted to public convenience, more in consonance with the general stream of traffic. All these are matters which we assume as being likely to be settled either by legislative interference, the control of responsible official authority, or the check of individual interests. We heed not at present the speculations of private or political economists, as to the probable repayment of capital—the amount of per centage on money sunk—the resources of a fine country developed—the benefits likely to accrue from increased facilities of intercourse and commerce within itself or with England. All these considerations, we freely admit, are weighty, and worthy of every possible attention. These are consequences to be anticipated as naturally following a well regulated system of railway communication.

We by no means undervalue these considerations; but while we give them their due importance in the calculations of the future, we cannot shut our eyes to the strong probability of certain, great, and incalculable benefits, social, political, moral, and physical, under any circumstances, to be derived from the copious diffusion of capital, and the constant employment of so many stout-bodied labourers in Ireland for a long prospective period. It is then to the expectations which we indulge of immediate practical advantages to the country, that we more readily turn our attention. In this respect we see no reason to entertain any doubts. We behold present tangible good: as to the future, we look upon it too as being pregnant with much hope and promise. And, however some may be inclined to regard the former as likely to be only of a temporary nature, we cannot but hail it with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction. One or two effects of a wholesome occupation of the time of the labouring classes, may be briefly adverted to here. A most unpopular impost for the support of the poor, in establishments ever unwillingly resorted to in Ireland (and, in England too), even by the most destitute, would be much lightened. The acknowledged evils of absenteeism would be considerably mitigated. Agrarian competition would be lessened; and the curse of summary eviction, that most prolific source of wretchedness and outrage, that curse which steepens Ireland in woe, and stains her with crime, would either be averted, or fall less scathingly on the heads and hearts of its miserable victims. Imaginary grievances could not be so mixed up with palpable ones that it would require the acute process of logical reasoning to detect the point at which reality ceased and fiction began. That popular excitability now so easily called forth would be more difficult of evocation, when one of its main causes was removed; and the attention of the people directed to something beneficial and useful. We mean not to propound the doctrine that employment should or would supersede the legitimate discussion of existing, known, and felt evils; but this we do mean to say, that want of regular remunerative work is one of the most crying tangible evils of Ireland. This is the canker at the root of the social tree, whose poison sends its blight through all the branches. This is the origin of the diseased state of the body politic. Give the people work, full-paid constant work, and you apply a practical remedy to their worst disorder. It is a simple prescription, worth the trial. Administer that panacea, and

"Methinks I hear a little bird which sings
The people by-and-by will be the better."

It is employment they want, not alms; it is work they require, not the compulsory maintenance of a poor-law. If they had this they would be contented and happy, because independent, and possessed of a competency fully sufficient to satisfy their moderate exigencies. The construction of railroads would give them this for some time to come, in addition to other advantages; and with the thrifty, sober, and industrious habits which they have acquired within the last four or five years, in all human probability, a great and permanent improvement would take place in the general condition of the people.

There are other points of view at which we have already cursorily glanced, in which this question can be satisfactorily regarded. A good deal of Irish money, hardly supposed to be in existence, will be drawn from its dormant unproductive hoards with equal benefit to the possessors and the community. And, moreover, a small quantity of English money will, as a matter of course, flow in to assist, when that feeling of insecurity, which has so long alienated its current from that country, shall have been dissipated. The excellent common sense of our own countrymen cannot fail to perceive that their Irish brother capitalists, with a full knowledge of all local circumstances, would not embark in speculative operations of this description, not only without good confidence in the stability of the undertaking, but a strong hope of profitable and remunerating returns.

As opportunity and space permit, and the interest of the subject demands, we may, perhaps, hereafter enter more into the details of this question; we may, also, advert to some of the results which may be likely to accrue from the introduction of a general system of railways into Ireland.

IRELAND.

THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—Lord Farnham is to obtain the ribbon of St. Patrick, held by the late Marquis of Ely.

MURDER AT BALLINASLOE.—The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society at Ballinasloe have been most unpleasantly affected by a dreadful murder committed within eight or nine miles of the town, on the person of a respectable man, who, on the day of his death, was one of those who swelled the crowd which visited the show-yard of the Society. The name of the unfortunate deceased was Thomas Lenney, steward to the Rev. Mr. Butson, rector of Clonfert. The circumstances are reported to be these:—Some short time back, Mr. Butson discharged a steward of the name of Coates, and engaged deceased as his successor. In the interval between that and the murder, Mr. Butson received several threatening letters to dismiss Lenney from his situation. About two days since, the father of Mr. Coates, the former steward, a man in rather comfortable circumstances, was apprehended, and committed to Galway gaol, as being concerned in sending the notice in question. Matters remained so until Tuesday week, when the steward, Lenney, attended the show at Ballinasloe. He returned to his employer's house in the evening, and there took his dinner and tea, as usual. It should be stated that on the previous night (Monday), another notice was found in Mr. Butson's hall, threatening that if Lenney was not discharged within a given time, he would certainly be shot. Deceased left the house at ten o'clock, to proceed to his sleeping apartment in the farmyard, but he was fated never to reach it. In passing through a gateway, he was fired at, and with so sure an aim, that the ball passed through his heart, and death must have been instantaneous. The shot was heard by the servants, but no immediate attention was paid to it. In about twenty minutes after, the lifeless body was discovered by one of the domestics, extended in the gateway. An inquest was held by Mr. Kenney, the Coroner of the county, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was found against some parties unknown. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion, namely, the coachman, and another servant in Mr. Butson's employment, who are brothers to the dismissed steward, Coates; also, the rev. gentleman's groom, Joseph Bergin.

BRUTAL MURDER IN ARMAGH.—On Tuesday evening, an old man of the name of Ryan, a driver belonging to Mr. Hughes, car owner, in Armagh, was barbarously murdered by three persons, who jumped upon the car he was driving, and insisted upon being carried. There was a female on the car who was grossly insulted by those persons; and, upon Ryan remonstrating and attempting to protect the woman, the fellows beat him to death. While they were perpetrating the murder, the woman escaped, and ran to the next police-station, where, in a few minutes, the body was brought in by three men, who said they found him dead on the road, and that they thought he fell off his car and was accidentally killed; but, much to their surprise, the woman identified them as the persons who killed the deceased.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN AMERICA.—The theatrical season commenced at New York on the 15th ult., with "La Sonnambula," and a crowded and fashionable audience. After speaking in favourable terms of the performance as a whole, the *New York Herald* gives a most flattering description of Miss Delcy's representation of *Amina*. "The honours of the evening were due to Miss Delcy, who made one of the most successful débuts on record, and fully sustained the high reputation which preceded her." The piece was repeated the two following nights with still more decided success; and her share of the receipts for the three nights amounted to 900 dollars. Miss Delcy was to appear in "Cinderella" on the 18th. The Keans, during their engagement, realised 5000 dollars.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—At Augsburg, an architect, Herr Alois Steiermann, has invented an artificial stone, which, for solidity, is said to surpass the best free stone, is one-third its cost, and to which any form can be given in the manufacture. It is composed of river sand, clay, and a cement whose composition is the author's secret. It has been submitted to the proof of air, pressure, and fire, and resists them all. The King of Bavaria has given him gold medals of civil merit to Herr Steiermann, for this useful invention.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Subscriber," *Toten Malling*.—Under such circumstances, the game is drawn. It is very absurd in "A." to expect that his opponent, whose endeavours are, of course, directed to the resistance and defeat of his attacks, should assist him in bringing them to a successful issue by the sacrifice of his forces.

"D. U. Chess."—A Pawn cannot leap over another Pawn or piece.

"A German" is thanked.

"W. J. T."—The Game of Chess by Telegraph was played in April, 1845. The players were Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy against five or six of the leading amateurs of the day.

"B. M. P." Cornwall.—Our esteemed Correspondent misunderstands the purport of our notice. All communications touching Chess with which he may favour us will meet with due attention; but any thing which concerns the mere business of the Paper should be forwarded to the Publisher, who will, doubtless, remedy any irregularity. Being utterly ignorant of the notation adopted in "B. M. P.'s" transcript of Philidor's game and in the solutions, we are unable to give an opinion upon them. Will he oblige us at his leisure with copies in the ordinary style?

"Greenland."—Your adversary was right. He could claim another Queen for every Pawn so advanced.

"Marmaduke."—We repeat the amusing position by M. Brede which we gave in our last, and with it the solution. White—K at his square, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K Kt square, R at Q B square, B at K 7th and Q 7th, Kt at K 7th, and Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K B 2nd, K 2nd, and Q 2nd. Black—K at his B 5th, Kt at K Kt 6th and Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K Kt 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Q 5th, Q B 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. White sacrifices all his pieces but one of the Knights, with which he mates on the seventeenth move. Solution: 1. Q to B 6th (ch.)—Black's moves are all forced; 2. K B P one (ch.); 3. Q to K 6th (ch.); 4. K P one (ch.); 5. Q to B 6th (ch.); 6. Q P one (ch.); 7. R to Q B 4th (ch.); 8. R takes Kt (ch.); 9. Q to K 6th (ch.); 10. Kt to Q 5th (ch.); 11. B to Q 6th (ch.); 12. Q to B 6th (ch.); 13. R to K Kt 4th (ch.); 14. R takes Kt (ch.); 15. B to K B 5th (ch.); 16. Q to K 5th (ch.); Kt mates. The problems sent for insertion are much too easy.

"F. M. A."—We are in daily expectation of receiving some interesting games from America, where a match is on the tapis between Mr. Rousseau, of New Orleans, and Mr. Stanley, of New York, for one thousand dollars a-side.

"G. P." Christchurch.—"The Chess-Player's Chronicle" is the only magazine devoted to Chess: it is published monthly.

"Automaton."—The position by Brede, White to mate in two moves, is correctly given in our last.

"D. W."—For an account of the Electric Telegraph, see the May No. of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"J. P. S."—Th. Black's Pawns, in Mr. Brede's problem of seventeen moves, should stand at K Kt 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and not at K B 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

"C. R. W."—If a Pawn reaches the extremity of the board, any piece may be called for it, without restriction at all to the pieces on the board.

"W. D. B."—(Get Jaenish's "Analyse Nouvelle des Overtures du Jeu des Echecs.")

"A Moderate Player."—The position referred to in Kuiper's book shall be examined. Your solution appears correct.

"Amateur." Bury St. Edmunds.—Your problem shall have attention.

"Rotherham Cecil."—Transpose the second and third moves, and your solution is correct.

"A Subscriber, S. J. W."—Next week.

Solutions by "H. H.," "J. H.," "Alpha," "W. J.," "Juvenillus," "A German," "H. P.," "Y. Z.," "P. P.," "A. Z.," "C. R. M.," "A. H. G.," "B. W. O.," "D. N.," "Automaton," "D. W.," "J. B. P.," "Subscriber," "Dunmow," "J. P. S.," "Amateur," "Bury St. Edmunds," "G. French F.," "C. A.," "Brighton," "V. J. C.," "A. Rugbean," "A. B. K.," "Begbroke," "A. H. L.," "J. H.," "Woolrich," "Chronon," "S. E.," "C. H. H.," and "H. G. B.," are correct. Those by "Rusticus," "Bobo," "Pere," "Clara," "M. M. T.," "A Noviciat.," and "J. W. P.," are all wrong.

* An Amateur is desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence. Apply to "V. J. C.," Post-office, Rye, Sussex.

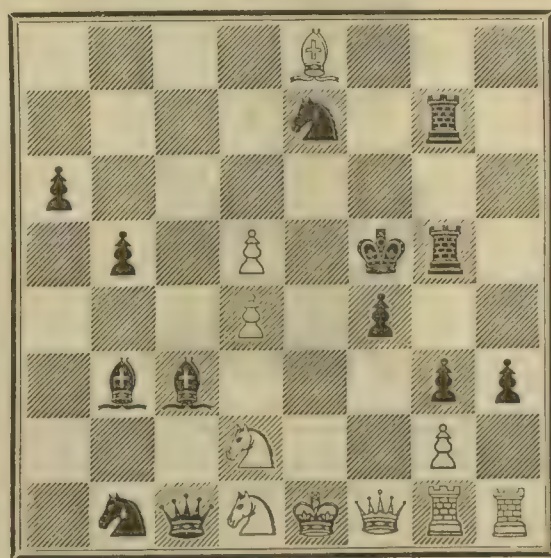
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 89.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R's 6th (ch)	K to R's sq
2. Kt to Q B's 6th	B to Q Kt 3rd (best)
3. Q takes B	P takes Q
4. Kt takes Q B P mate	

PROBLEM, No. 90.

White playing first mates in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAME No. 25.

Lately played between Captain Kennedy and Herr Kuiper.	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	26. K Kt to Q 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. R to K square
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. Q B P one
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	29. R takes Kt
5. Q P one	Q P one	30. R takes P
6. Castles	K R P one	31. R to Q 2nd
7. K R P one	Castles	32. K to K B 2nd
8. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	33. K Kt P two
9. Q B takes K B	Q R P takes B	34. P takes P
10. K Kt to K R 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	35. Kt to K R 4th
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q R 4th	36. K to K Kt 3rd
12. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt takes B	37. R to K B 2nd, ch
13. Q Kt takes Kt	K Kt to K R 2nd	38. R to K B 4th
14. K B P two	K B P two	39. Kt takes K Kt P
15. K B P takes K P	K B P takes K P	40. R to K B 6th, ch
16. K R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	41. R takes B
17. P on K 5th tks P	Q takes P	42. K to K B 3rd
18. Q P takes P	Q takes Q (ch)	43. R to Q Kt 6th
19. R takes Q	R takes Q R P	44. K P one
20. Q Kt to Q 4th	K to K B 2nd	45. K to K 2nd
21. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K 2nd	46. K to Q 3rd
22. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 4th	47. K to Q B 2nd
23. K P one	Kt to K 5th	48. R takes P on Q
24. K Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q B 5th	49. K takes P
25. Q Kt to K B 5, ch	K Kt to K B square	

Drawn Game.

* If, instead of taking this pawn, Black had simply gone on with his King's pawn, it is difficult to see how White could have saved the game.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PAGE.—This venerable admiral expired at his house on Friday evening (last week). As Ipswich was the place of his birth, he also made it the place in which, after active services for his country, he spent the declining years of his life. He lived much respected in the town, and has left to the Corporation a valuable evidence of his generosity in the possession of a series of marine paintings, &c., which have long adorned Ipswich Town Hall.

IMPORTANT SECRET EXPEDITION.—The following is an important extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Lima:—The following ships of war sailed from Valparaiso with sealed orders: July 15, her Britannic Majesty's ship *Collingwood*, 80 guns, and the *Modeste*, 18 guns; July 19, the United States man of war *Levant*, 22 guns; July 22, the United States man of war *Portsmouth*, 22 guns; July 29, the United States man of war *Savannah*, 54 guns. Her Majesty's ship *Cormoran*, 6 guns, sailed July 15 for England with dispatches.

A LUCKY DISCOVERY.—On Monday morning week, as Mr. Betts, of Stowmarket, was about to repair an old chest of drawers he had purchased at an auction a day or two before, to his agreeable surprise he found money to the amount of £240, all in Bank of England notes of different sums, upwards of 110 years old.

RAILWAY SHARES.
RAILWAY SHARES! RAILWAY SHARES!
Hunted by Stags and Bulls and Bears—
Hunted by women—hunted by men—
Speaking and writing—voice and pen—
Claiming and coaxings—prayer's and snares—
All the world mad about RAILWAY SHARES!



The Duke of S—, the most changed of men
Never awakened till half-past ten,
Now you may see him in trim attire
With his breakfast over by half-past nine,
Reading the *Post* for the last new line.
What to him are affairs of State?
What are his tradesmen? let them wait;



Where is his valet? gone down stairs,
Reading up, like his Grace, for shares.
Ha! he has hit on a capital spec;
Suddenly Dukey rings for his sec;
And that patient man will have to write
Letters that last him from morn till night;
And all of them filled with his Grace's prayer's,
For continued allotments of Railway Shares.



Lady B's in her bright boudoir,
Her cheek all rouge, and her hair all noir;
But well do her anxious glances speak
How little she cares for hair or cheek.
Pray, is she studying Pedigree,
And the branches all of the family tree?
No, her line direct is a Rail, you'll find,
With branches off of a different kind;
Her dreams in Eden are taking a dip—
She glories in beautiful visions of Scrip—
Then sinks in the softest of velvet chairs,
And writes—in an angel hand—for SHARES!



Alderman! What! does your turtle pall?
Calipash—can't you eat any at all?
Can your exceeding excitement be
Destructive of Green Fat and Calipee?
Don't you know what's doing in town?
Aint you proud of your Alderman's gown?
Have you supreme contempt for Mayors?
Heavens! what's done it—griefs and cares?
No! an absorption in RAILWAY SHARES!
Parson—Have you forgotten your church?
Are you leaving your flock in the lurch?
Can you doubt in your duty's range
Whether to go into Church, or on 'Change?
Are you setting down scrip or sin?
Which do you study, religion or tin?
Writing your sermon—reading your prayers?
What! reading and writing for RAILWAY SHARES?
General—Chief of the ribbon and scar,
What is it flushes you there—is it war?
Scan you the page of some battle grand,
Crowning the glory of native land.



Veteran Admiral—Ha! can it be
That you're back again on your element, sea,
Winning a wooden-wall victory?



Admiral! General! is it "no go?"
Can't you find us a "Yes" or a "No?"
Well, we forgive you both—for in fine
We see you ranging your thoughts in a line;
And though not a line that on battle bears,
It is drawn up and ready for—RAILWAY SHARES!

Butchers abandon their old meat ways—
You meet them with railway joints in their trays.
Baker and Fishmonger! each one wishes
In Railway Shares to find loaves and fishes;
While as for Tailors—the genus snip
Will take your measure for nothing but Scrip.



A Governess saves her tinyest pittance,
In hopes of getting a Share-remittance.
For the Court may work to Milliners' fall,
But it's *Capel Court* tho' after all.
Even stocks that gentlemen wear—'tis strange—
Are made with a view to the Stock Exchange.
Schoolmasters, taken unawares,
Set all their boys a writing for shares;
Every sailor in every ship
Spends his prize money all in Scrip;
Every soldier, in uniform fine,
Is proud because he belongs to the line;
Every convict who walks in fetter
Will have his shy at least for "a letter;"
And we know of Stags—to complete these rhymes—
Who will every night forego to sup,
And every morning rise betimes,
To see what Railways are GETTING UP!

Railway Shares! Railway Shares!
Hunted by Stags and Bulls and Bears—
Hunted by women—hunted by men—
Speaking and writing—voice and pen.
Claimings and coaxings—prayer's and snares—
All the world mad about RAILWAY SHARES!

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—In the course of fourteen days the number of new railway schemes was seventy-nine; and the aggregate of their estimated capital is £81,535,500.—The prefects of the departments of the Gironde and the Lower Pyrenees have announced that a preliminary *enquête* has been opened for the line between Bordeaux and Bayonne.—The Brighton Railway Company has again reduced its fares. The first-class fare (ten shillings) is now less than the outside fare heretofore charged by the coaches, to say nothing of the shillings (or rather half-crowns) and sixpences charged by the coachmen and porters.—A new company has been formed for the line to the Spanish frontier, passing through Bayonne, with a capital of 25,000,000f., divided into 50,000 shares of 500f., of which the fourth part is reserved to the Spanish subscribers. The surveys have been made with great care, and the execution of the line is declared to be without difficulty.—The French Government has authorised the preliminary *enquête* for the line which is to unite together the various termini of the railways from the provinces terminating in Paris.—The Board of Directors of the Northern Railway of France, with Baron James de Rothschild as President, has delegated its powers to a Committee, composed of five of its members, viz., Messieurs P. Hottinguer, E. Pereire, A. Thurneysen, Marquis Dalon, and M. Caillard, sen.—The works of the Orleans and Tours Line are being carried on with the utmost activity, and there is every reason to expect that it will be opened before the close of the year.—It is mentioned that the condition on which Mr. Hudson's patronage of the Manchester and Southampton line was obtained, was the grant to him of 25,000 shares.—The following is a summary of the number of new schemes before the public, and amount required for deposits. It will be observed that already there is more than one scheme, and nearly a million a day for the entire year, exclusive of foreign projects.—New railway schemes for session 1846, to the 7th of October, 1845. United Kingdom, 399 schemes; amount of deposits, £28,994,074; amount of capital, £329,290,000. Foreign schemes, 70; amount of capital, £197,280,000; amount of deposits, £17,689,750.—The directors of the Madrid and Valencia Railway have paid the £30,000 "caution money," required under the terms of the concession, into the Bank of England.—Among the railway projects newly brought forward, is one for Brazil by the special grant of the Emperor, and sanctioned by the Legislature of the country. It is to extend from Rio de Janeiro to St. Paulo and Minas Geraes, a distance of about 100 miles.—A special meeting of the proprietors of the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal Navigation, was held on Wednesday, at Bristol, when resolutions were passed for applying to Parliament in the next session for powers to convert the Canal into a railway.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Whoever is versed in fashions knows that none truly exist for the last month. The high and mighty councils of the ruling leaders do not meet—society is dispersed; and in our climates—in September—one day is summer and the next winter. Only an astrologer could decide the appropriate costume of the week or hour. The real *élégantes* affect the utmost simplicity at watering-places and country seats; and the publishers of fashion are reduced, like dressers at minor theatres, to make their novelty out of an imagined mixture of two different epochs. To-day, however, we may safely assert that Paris (the present headquarters of the most mobile and capricious of powers—Fashion) has issued its decrees—winter fashions are decided. At this moment, from all the gay capitals of Europe the dealers in fashion flock to the French Babylon to procure models and to carry home stuffs, the richest as well as the most fanciful and extraordinary, rejoicing in names of the most puzzling or varied etymology.



FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

We have met in Paris, during the last few days, the representatives of all the first *marchandises des modes* of London, such as Vouillon and Laure, the Queen Victoria's milliners, &c. &c., buying masses of the most exquisite models, and of all the new tissues just issued from the French looms. The new silk tissues are generally exceedingly rich and enormously dear, which has not prevented a large importation by these fashionable houses of business in London. Our ladies of rank are beginning to pay flying visits to the capital to behold the new marvels arrived. These novelties consist in Pekins, Levantines, gros de Tours, velvets, above all, rich damasks; moires striped in all shades imaginable, *mâtes* and *broché* alcyonnes with treble reflection of colour, and satins of the hues the most brilliant and of the softest texture. Certainly, these are always made of the same silk as formerly, but the tissues and designs are quite new. The progress of luxury, now extending to all classes, induces the most privileged of the fair members of society to wear stuffs and toilets that cannot be attained by the less favoured of fortune.

Positively, the velvet bonnets, either black, court-green, amethyst, maroon, or violet, will be of the Pamela form. The edges are gracefully rounded off, and ornamented at the sides by knots of ribbon or with leaves in shaded velvet. They are likewise ornamented with three stems of feather shaded, and placed sideways. In general, the ornaments are of the smallest size. If flowers are worn, they must be few in number and of the same hue as the bonnet. We warn our fair readers, that in no parts of dress has greater change taken place, and that the new form should be the more eagerly sought after, as they are highly graceful and becoming.

Capotes are likewise occasionally worn; but they are of a close form, and are made of satin, ornamented with velvet or velours *épinglé*.

Coiffures are likewise worn of ribbon, either velvet or velvet and satin mixed with lace; to the more full-dress coiffures, silver or gold accessory embellishments being added.

In the ornamenting of dresses, much braiding is employed, and likewise velvet ribbon, either plain or shaded.



FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The redingotes, or pelisses, are made of silk tissue, velvet, or of mixed woollen stuffs. They are made to adhere to the form of the Amazon or riding-habit cut. The accessory trimmings are made very simple, but rows of buttons, of silver or of gold, or of cut steel, are employed, as if to fasten them.

Mantles, and Wrappers of that class, are made in a hundred different fashions; they rejoice in the titles of Haicks, Haja-weicks, Kaitans, Caracos, and other strange appellations. They are so numerous that ladies will have ample opportunity of choosing what is most becoming, as well as convenient, to their peculiar forms and styles.

As an example of a toilet much commended, we will mention here a dress in Moire, with lines, black satin and pink; the body ascended high up, but open in front, with a small falling collar, of shawl form, descending to the waist, and edged with a little fringe of silk. The sleeves short, and likewise trimmed with fringe. The long sleeves, which are put on and taken off at will, are made wide towards the hand in order to show the under sleeve, made of embroidered muslin trimmed with lace.

For promenade, has been admired a redingote, with broad stripes—the one shaded lilac, the other black satin, with lace design. The body forms at the waist pleats, extending in fan form on the chest, and ascending only to a little

below the throat, to allow the gimp beneath to be seen, trimmed with lace, which falls down to the edge of the dress. At the bottom of the skirt, four rows of cross-cut velvet—one black, the other lilac; the lower larger than the others. The same trimmings, of smaller size, are applied to the sleeves.

Barring these two examples, we have only spoken generally of the new-born fashions of the day—the choice of the leaders of Fashion; and the preference of the majority will stamp that preference amidst the mass of novelties which we will communicate in our next report.

RAILWAY SPECULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our accounts from America prove that the people of the United States are as much excited about railways as ourselves. There is a Connecticut River and Lake Champlain Railroad, the Boston Concord and Montreal Railroad, the Nashua and Worcester, the Providence and Worcester, the Old Colony to Plymouth, the Hartford and Danbury, and the Portland and Montreal Railroad in contemplation, or in a state of completion. These lines will comprise at least 1000 miles of railroad, costing not less than 20,000,000 dollars. They will eventually be completed, but it will be the work of years. Many of these lines are under way, the stock fully subscribed, and already at par in the Boston market, while the subscriptions to others are rapidly filling up. As an evidence of the feeling so general in New England in relation to railroads, the subscription to the Portland and Montreal Railroad is about a fair one. One master workman stated that he had six journeymen in his shop, and each man would take a share. Another mechanical company had fifteen, and they intended to have thirty shares in that shop. A young tailoress, at work in a family, declared herself ready to take two shares. The hired girl in the same house was ready for one share. These cases are but a few in thousands. None of these people go beyond their present means, and willingly invest every dollar of their hard-earned wages in the railroads of the place they live in. There are three railroads in contemplation from Boston to Montreal, viz., the Boston, Fitchburg, Burlington, and Montreal road; the Boston, Concord, and Montreal road; and the Boston, Portland, and Montreal road. All these are partly built, and the friends of each are making efforts to push them through as rapidly as possible. As an instance of the progress of railways in Canada, we may mention the appearance of the undertaking called the "Great Western Railway of Canada." It is designed to form a main artery for Upper Canada, and also a link in the communication between the north-western States of America, the valley of the Mississippi, and the sea board of the Atlantic. The chief capital is already subscribed, and the company is chartered by the act of the Canadian Legislature, who seem to regard it as a national undertaking.

NEW BIRD.—THE GOLIAH ARATOO.

This interesting ornithological novelty has just been received from Papua, by Mr. J. Warwick, by whose permission it has been sketched for our journal. It has been brought to this country by the Captain of a South Seaman (the *Alert*), who obtained it from a Chinese vessel from the island of Papua, to whom the Captain of the *Alert* rendered valuable assistance, when in a state of distress. This is the only instance of the bird arriving alive in this country. It is the *Microglossus Altrimus* of Vieillot, and has been described by that naturalist as differing from the whole family of *Psittacidae* (parrots).



NEW BIRD.—THE GOLIAH ARATOO.

in the form of its tongue, which M. Levaillant very aptly compares to the trunk of an elephant; and a memoir on this organ was read before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1821, and was afterwards published.

In size, this valuable bird is one of the largest of the parrot tribe, being superior to the Red Macaw. The whole plumage is black, glossed with a greenish grey. The head is ornamented with a large crest of long pendulous feathers, which it erects at pleasure, when the bird has a most noble appearance. The orbits and cheeks are of a deep rose colour, approaching to scarlet; the bill is extraordinary in its dimensions, and will crack the hardest fruit stones; but when the kernel is detached, the Bird does not crush, and swallow them in large fragments, but scrapes them, with the lower mandible, to the finest pulp, thus differing from its congeners in the mode of taking the food; the legs are naked a little way above the tarsal joint; the tarse themselves are short. In its manners, it is mild and familiar, and, when approached, raises a cry which may be compared to a hoarse croaking. This cry appears to emanate from the lower part of the larynx, for there is no perceptible motion of the tongue. In its gait, it resembles the rook, and walks much better than most of this climbing family.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Gloucester, we understand, has been decided upon for the next congress of this Institution. The Duke of Beaufort, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Lord Ducie, have signified to the noble president, Lord Albert Conyngham, their disposition to aid the meeting and the Association by every means in their power, as well as personally.

THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT AT COMBER.—The Committee find that a balance of £68 18s. 6d. remains, after finally settling all accounts, which it is intended to apply towards raising in the square in which the Monument is placed.—*Down Recorder*.

THE CLERGY AND THE RAILWAYS.—Subjoined is the copy of a letter, which has been sent by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to those clergymen with cure of souls whose names appear in the lists of provisional committees of railroad companies:—

"Bishopstowe, Oct. 2, 1845.—Dear Sir,—Without the slightest intention of ascribing any improper purpose to you, I scruple not to call your attention to 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 105, ss. 29, 30. I think that the words 'dealing for gain or profit,' in the 29th section, taken in conjunction with the exemption in favour of benefit society, and fire or life assurance company in the 30th section, may be held to bring railroad companies within the provision of the statute, and therefore that the being members of provisional committees might possibly expose clergymen to the penalty of the statute.—I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, H. EXETER."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The building of this fine National Establishment is now in the last stage of "transition": the old mansion of the Montagues has almost disappeared, although the Octagonal Lodge or Clock Tower remain: on one side you see the last walls of the old edifice, and on the other, portions of the shafts of the columns for the Great Central Portico of the new Museum. Meanwhile, the public gratification is not checked by the pulling-down and building-up: the entrance is, at present, by the western wing, where temporary, but truly substantial flights of stairs are provided, and here the living stream of visitors



EUROPEAN BISON, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

pour in, whilst the re-edification is progressing elsewhere.

In the wing just named, the room represented in our Engraving, has just been opened to the public; though the articles in the cases are scarcely yet arranged. In the centre of the apartment is placed the magnificent Chinese Bell, taken from a Buddhist Temple at Ningpo, and presented to the Museum by her Majesty. Our readers will recollect that we engraved and described this Bell, during its temporary location at Buckingham Palace. (See No. 90.) On account of the present position of the Bell, the new apartment at the Museum has been called the "Chinese Room;" though, besides this spoil, there are but few curiosities of Celestial civilisation. Here will be found the specimens of South Sea manufacture which formerly filled the first of the old suite of the Museum Rooms—including several canoes and war implements, articles of clothing, matting, &c.; and the famed tortoiseshell bonnet, once worn by some Pacific beauty. There are, likewise, several idols, happily becoming comparatively rare in the countries whence they were obtained.

The second of our graphic novelties is a noble specimen of the Aurochs, or European Bison, which the Emperor of Russia has just presented to the Museum. The species is now limited to some of the Lithuanian forests, where it is carefully preserved by command of the Emperor; no specimen being allowed to be shot without his Majesty's special permission.

A good deal of difference of opinion has thrown some obscurity over this species. Cuvier considers it as certain that this animal, the

largest, or, at least, the most massive of all the existing quadrupeds after the rhinoceros, is a distinct species which man has never subdued. Following out this subject with his usual industry and ability, the great naturalist goes on to state, that if Europe possessed a *Urus*, or *Thur* of the Poles, different from the *Bison*, or *Aurochs* of the Germans it is only in its remains that the species can be traced. Such re-



HEAD OF EUROPEAN BISON

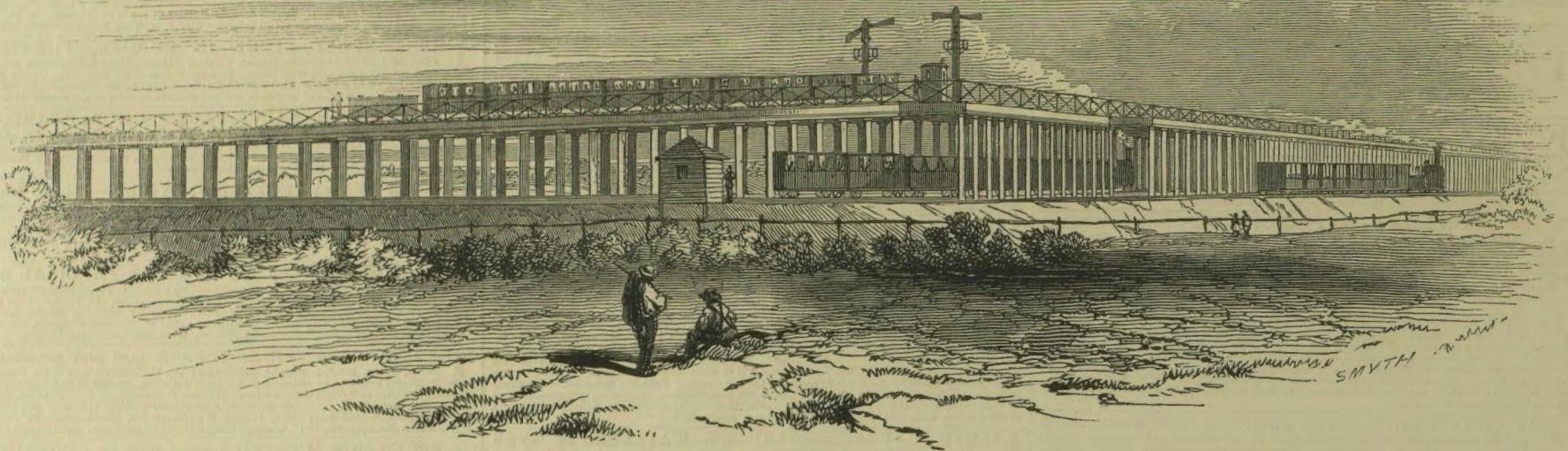
mains are found in the skulls of a species of ox different from the Aurochs, in the superficial beds of certain districts. This Cuvier thinks must be the true *Urus* of the ancients, the original of our domestic ox, the stock, perhaps, whence our wild cattle descended; while the Aurochs of the present day is nothing more than the *Bison*, or *Bonassus* of the ancients, a species which has never been brought under the yoke.

The fine specimen at the Museum will, in a few days, be placed in its fit location—the Great Zoological Gallery, which, if we mistake not, is unparalleled in Europe.



NEW ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

S A M U D A ' S A T M O S P H E R I C R A I L W A Y .



VIADUCT ON THE CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, CROSSING THE DOVER AND BRIGHTON LINES, BETWEEN NORWOOD AND CROYDON.

We resume our illustrations of the various methods of Atmospheric Traction with that invented by Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, which may be thus generally described.

A large tube is laid down in the centre of a line of rails. This tube has an opening at the top, which is closed by a valve, formed of a leather strap, covered with short plates of iron above and below. Now, the strap

being broader than the plates, it is pressed against the top of the pipe by a succession of long rods, screwed down with hook bolts, and thus forming a hinge. On the side on which the valve opens is a groove, which is filled with a composition of wax and tallow. It is evident that when the valve is raised, there will be space enough for a bent plate of iron to pass into the tube.

heated, to prevent the composition adhering to it. The pipe is then ready to be exhausted for another train.

The Atmospheric Railway was first experimented, some years since, at Wormholt Scrubbs, where a line of three-quarters of a mile in length was laid down, at the expense of the Patentees. The success of the experiments on this line, in spite of the novelty of the invention, and consequent inferiority of the apparatus, was so decided, as to induce the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company at once to employ the Atmospheric principle on



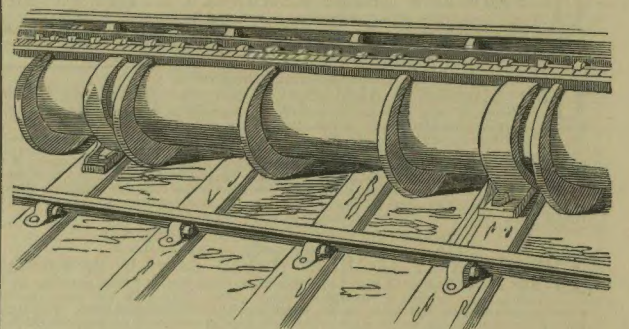
ENGINE-HOUSE, AT CROYDON.

To the leading carriage of every train a piston is attached by a bent plate; on the piston rod are four wheels, two before and two behind the bent plate, so that when the piston is in the pipe, these wheels raise the valve, and prevent it from touching the bent plate. In this manner a communication is made between the piston in the pipe and the leading carriage.

Engines, working large air-pumps, are stationed at intervals of three miles along the line, by means of which the pipe is exhausted of its air. When this is done, the pressure of the atmosphere on the back of the piston is the

power to draw the train. It will be observed that, as the train progresses, (the wheels on the piston-rod raising the valve), there is an opening equal to the area of the pipe, at which the air can rush in, directly on to the back of the piston.

When the piston has passed, and allowed the valve to fall into its place, a wheel, attached to one of the carriages, presses it down; after which, a copper bar is drawn along the groove, to force the composition against the edge of the valve, and so exclude the external atmosphere. This bar is



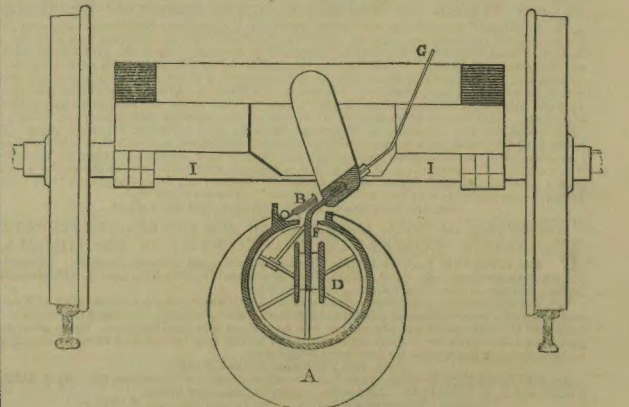
PORTION OF THE TUBE ON THE LINE.

that part of their line between Kingstown and Dalkey—where it has continued to answer the high expectations formed of it. (See Engravings of this line at page 16 of Vol. IV. of our Journal.) The Croydon, South Devon, and Paris and St. Germain Companies have since adopted this system.

Five miles' length of the Croydon Line are now completed, and trial trips have been made thereon. Upon one occasion, with a train of twelve carriages, a speed of seventy-five miles per hour was obtained.

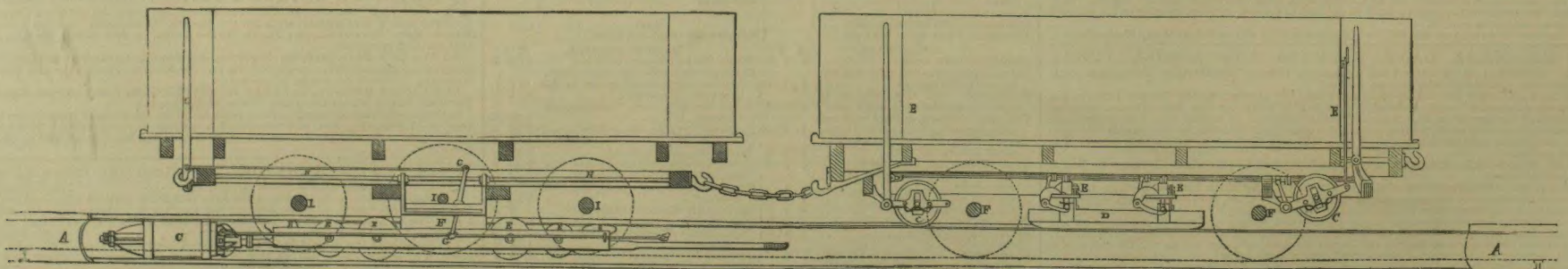
The size of the tube used at Wormholt Scrubbs was nine inches, internal diameter: that of the tubes at Croydon and Dalkey is fifteen inches.

Several experimental trips have already been made upon the Croydon line. The following are a few of the results:—



CROSS SECTION OF THE TUBE, &C.

The question as to the power of ascending inclines has been completely set at rest by an *experimentum crucis*. A train was brought to the foot of an incline of 1 in 50, and stopped, so as to deprive it of any power it might have acquired from the impetus of its previous progression. It was then propelled by the atmosphere up the incline, and that which many of our most eminent engineers have declared an impossibility, was accomplished with the greatest ease imaginable. Among other results that have been obtained, we may mention, that the five miles' length of tube has been exhausted in its whole extent, the barometer being at the time at 27½, and that the piston has traversed its whole length.



LEADING CARRIAGES, SHOWING THE TUBE, PISTON, HEATER, CLOSING WHEELS, &C.

EXPLANATION OF PARTS OF LEADING CARRIAGE.

- A Main Pipe, or Tube
- B Longitudinal Valve (in cross section)
- C Piston, fitted with two capped leathers
- D Valve in Piston, opened by Lever G, which, in case of accident, will allow the air to pass through the Piston

- E E Wheels, &c., for raising Longitudinal Valve
- F Plate connecting Piston, &c., with Carriage
- G G Levers, &c., for opening Valve D in Piston
- H Draw Bar of Carriage
- I I I Axes of Carriage

EXPLANATION OF PARTS OF SECOND CARRIAGE.

- A Main Pipe, or Tube
- B Longitudinal Valve, closed
- C Closing Wheels, which pass lightly over the Longitudinal Valve
- D Heater, for sealing Valve (containing charcoal)
- E Gear for raising or depressing Closing Wheels and Heater when stopping
- F Carriage Axles